

## Star warns of austerity measures

TUNIS (AP) — New Prime Minister Rachid Sfar warned Saturday that rigorous austerity measures are needed to "breathe new life" into Tunisia's economy and confront the repercussions of a worldwide economic crisis. Mr. Sfar also expressed confidence in President-for-life Habib Bourguiba and pledged that Tunisia's liberal and western-oriented policies will continue. On July 8, the 52-year-old Bourguiba without explanation dismissed Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali, who had served for six years as prime minister and constitutional successor to the presidency — and named Mr. Sfar, the finance minister, to replace him in both posts. In his first public reference to his predecessor, Mr. Sfar said the change would make no difference to Tunisia "to the extent that the chief of state personally watches over policy and is fully aware of the needs of each stage in the development process."

# Jordan Times

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## Fahd receives Kuwaiti message

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd had talks in Jeddah on Saturday with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who delivered a message to the Saudi monarch from Kuwait's emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. The Saudi Press Agency reported the meeting and delivery of the message but gave no further details. The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) quoted Sheikh Sabah as saying before he left for Saudi Arabia on the first leg of a Gulf tour that he would discuss urgent issues affecting the region. Sheikh Sabah added he would also consult foreign ministers of member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on the agenda for a GCC ministerial meeting to be held in Abaha, Saudi Arabia, on Aug. 26. The GCC groups Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Qatar.

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## Government approves Syrian ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government has approved the nomination of Mr. Majed Abu Saleh as Syria's ambassador to Amman.

## Society honours outgoing Bulgarian ambassador

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian-Bulgarian Friendship Society hosted a reception on Saturday for outgoing Bulgarian Ambassador Dimitar Tchobradjev who has concluded his three-year tour of duty in the Kingdom. Mr. Tchobradjev's successor, who has not yet been officially named, is expected to arrive in September. The outgoing ambassador was the first to be accredited to Jordan by the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He will return to the Foreign Ministry in Sofia pending his next appointment.

## Egg prices raised

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Society for Egg Production and Marketing (JSEPM) has once again raised the price of eggs after reducing it last month because it said that the reduced prices undermined farmers' interests. The society reduced the price of 30 eggs to 850 fils down from JD 1 a month ago but now it says it has to raise the price again to JD 1 for 30 eggs weighing 1,950 grammes. Smaller size 30-pack eggs weighing 1,651 to 1,800 grammes are to be sold for 900 fils. The society had reduced the price when there was a surplus for the market without any intervention on the part of the Ministry of Supply, which normally fixes prices of supplies and food commodities. A spokesman for the industry said it was up to the society to decide on the price of eggs since the production cost of each egg is estimated at 27 fils.

## Moscow says worker error caused accident

MOSCOW (R) — The April 26 nuclear accident at Chernobyl was caused by worker error, the official Soviet news agency TASS said Saturday in a report on a special meeting of the ruling Politburo. The death toll from the accident at the Ukrainian nuclear power station has risen to 28, TASS added. The previous official toll, released last month, said 26 died. TASS said the accident was caused by "a series of gross breaches of the reactor operational regulations by workers of the atomic power station."

## Alfonso in Jeddah

BAHRAIN (R) — Argentine President Raul Alfonsin arrived in Jeddah on Saturday to start a three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia. He was greeted on arrival by King Fahd and senior Saudi Arabian officials, the Saudi Press Agency, received in Bahrain, said.

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# King meets Iraqi leader in Baghdad

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein began talks in Baghdad on Saturday on issues believed to be related to Jordan's efforts to reconcile Syria and Baghdad and clear the way for an Arab summit.

The King, accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, arrived in the Iraqi capital earlier in the day. He was received by President Hussein and senior Iraqi leaders. The King's talks with President Hussein were attended by Mr. Rifai, Mr. Qasem and Mr. Masri in addition to the Jordanian ambassador to Iraq. On the Iraqi side the talks were attended by Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, Minister of Trade Hussein Ali, National Assembly Speaker Sa'adoun Hammadi, Information Minister Nassif Jassem and the Iraqi ambassador to Jordan, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. Petra did not give details of the discussions. But, earlier in the day, reporting the King's departure for

Baghdad, it said the focus of the talks was to be the current situation in the region and bilateral relations. The King told reporters earlier this week that Jordan was continuing efforts towards reconciling Syria and Iraq and pave the way for convening the much-delayed Arab summit. On Friday, the King contacted King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Arab League, by telephone. Petra said the contact was part of constant consultations and coordination the King maintains with other Arab leaders. The King's talks with King Hassan covered "the latest developments in the region and means for clearing the Arab atmosphere and unifying Arab ranks to confront dangers facing the Arab Nation through making possible the convening of an Arab summit," Petra said.

Syrian-Iraqi differences have been a major obstacle in convening an Arab summit. The King launched his efforts to reconcile the two countries in May, but a scheduled June 13 meeting between the foreign ministers of Syria and Iraq was postponed. Prime Minister Rifai said in an interview published in the latest issue of the Paris-based Arabic language El Mustakbal magazine that a need for further consultations and preparations was the main factor that prompted the postponement of the June 13 meeting. Petra did not give the duration of the King's visit to Iraq on Saturday, but it was expected that he would return home late Saturday or early Sunday. Upon his departure from Amman, the King was seen off at Amman airport by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odah, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Cabinet members, Royal Court Secretary General Bassam Al Saket, senior civil and military officials as well as the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Amman. Prince Mohammad was sworn in to serve as Regent.

## Iraqis 'ready to fight Iran for 100 years if need be'

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq will crush any Iranian offensive against its territory and is ready to fight the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini "for 100 years" if need be, the information minister said Saturday. Latif Nayef Jassem also said that more than 1.2 million Iraqis have so far been killed in the war against Iran. He would not give Iraq's war casualty figures. Iraq and Iran at war since September 1980, have not issued a casualty toll of the battles. "Any (Iranian) soldier, whether carrying a cane or a rifle, will be butchered on the border," Mr. Jassem told a group of more than 70 local and foreign reporters. Ayatollah Khomeini wants to overthrow Iraq, occupy it and set up an Iran-style regime in Baghdad, said Mr. Jassem. "Iranian ambitions will be forcefully thwarted... we are ready to bear the war for 100 years and not for only five or six years," he added. But the official, who also is member of the regional command of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, reiterated Iraq's call for a peaceful settlement to the conflict.

"The Iranian regime will pay dearly for every day that war is prolonged... we have an army on reserve as large as that fighting," Mr. Jassem said in his 70-minute news conference. Iran outnumbered the Iraqis 3-1 in the battlefield, but the Iraqis are known to be superior in the air. The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies estimated the total Iraqi armed forces at some 650,000. But Gulf-based diplomats said about one million regular and paramilitary personnel have been mobilized for the war. Mr. Jassem affirmed: "Our home situation is excellent. Our morale is at its highest. The spirit of the people is wonderful. Our capability to hold on is unlimited. Our optimism about victory is absolute. The future is guaranteed in favour of Iraq."

The minister described Iran's July 1 offensive into central Iraq around Mehdan as a "ridiculous joke," and said the battles have dwindled, with a guarded calm prevailing along the 1,180-kilometre warfront. Iranian forces retook the Iranian border city of Mehdan in the central sector of the warfront in that offensive. The Iraqis had occupied the city for six weeks, and on July 2 announced they were pulling out. The minister denied reports that Iraqi forces had evacuated the Iraqi town of Badrah, which is about 10 kilometres from the border at Mehdan. Mr. Jassem said there was "absolutely" no current mediation effort to end the Iran-Iraq war. "There are intentions, desires and wishes (by some countries). Those are faced with a primitive and stubborn mentality in Iran that rejects peace."

Mr. Jassem said Iraq's hosting of Massoud Rajavi, leader of the main Iranian opposition Mujahadeen-e-Khalq group, was "because Iran is using all legitimate and illegitimate means to cause Iraq harm."

The opposition "receives (our) unlimited support, aid, publicity and propaganda until Khomeini's regime falls and it wrests control in Iran," he said. Washington could be arranged before the end of the year. "It's going to be tight, but it's do-able," said an official, who demanded anonymity. The two sides have already held meetings of experts on the war between Soviet troops and anti-government rebels in Afghanistan and on problems in the Middle East, southern Africa, East Asia and Central America. All are likely topics for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev at the summit. The Soviets have indicated, however, that they will not set a summit date until Mr. Reagan responds to their June 11 proposal for reducing nuclear weapons and limiting space-based missile research. The U.S. president intends to respond before the next round of negotiations in Geneva in September, officials said. The White House announced, meanwhile, that U.S. and Soviet experts would meet in Geneva late next week to discuss nuclear testing. Spokesman Edward P. Djerejian said July 25 was the approximate starting date. Mr. Reagan proposed the meeting to Mr. Gorbachev last November and followed up with letters to the Soviet leader.



His Majesty King Abdullah Ibn Hussein, the late founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, views army equipment during one of his visits to Egypt accompanied by his Prime Minister Samir Rifai (in civil dress), the late father of the present prime minister, Mr. Zaid Rifai (archives photo)

## Jordan today marks anniversary of King Abdullah's death in 1951

AMMAN (Petra) — Today marks the 35th anniversary of the death of King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who fell as a martyr while praying at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. King Abdullah was assassinated in 1951 after a long life of struggle in service of the Arab Nation. King Abdullah was born in Mecca in 1882. He lived and studied in Istanbul and was appointed by his father as his

adviser and assistant in 1908. In 1916, following the outbreak of the Great Arab Revolt, King Abdullah was appointed leader of the Arab forces against the Ottoman force in Taif. He led the siege of Medina which later surrendered. Not only was the late King assigned military missions but was also active alongside his father in negotiations with the allies following the end of the First

World War. In 1921 King Abdullah came to Transjordan and established the Emirate of Transjordan that became the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. King Abdullah led the Arab armies in defence of Arab Palestine against the Israeli invasion and was instrumental in unifying Arab ranks and stands and spent his life striving to re-establish Arab right in Palestine.



Dr. Mohammad Ahmad Hamdan

## Royal Decree approves Hamdan as Yarmouk president

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree was issued on Saturday endorsing a recommendation by the Council of Higher Education that Dr. Mohammad Ahmad Hamdan be appointed president of Yarmouk University. Dr. Hamdan succeeds Dr. Adnan Badran, who resigned recently following student unrest at the Yarmouk University campus that caused the death of three students and the injury of several others, including policemen. Following the resignation of Dr. Badran 21 other staff and administration members were dismissed. Dr. Hamdan has been serving as dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of Jordan prior to his new appointment.

## Mrewid Al Tal named JCO supervisor

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Cabinet has appointed Mr. Mrewid Al Tal as supervisor of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) as of Saturday. Mr. Tal takes over from Mr. Hassan Nabulsi, who resigned his post as JCO director general earlier this month. In his letter of resignation to the government Mr. Nabulsi said he did not wish his contract to be renewed.

## Irbid nominations open today

By Kamil Ghazawi Al Ra'i  
IRBID — Registration of candidates contesting in by-elections for a vacant Irbid seat in the Lower House of Parliament opens here Sunday. Irbid Deputy Governor Hussein Al Abusbi said Saturday. Mr. Abusbi, head of a special committee in charge of registration of candidates for the Aug. 14 by-election, said nominations would be accepted from Sunday morning until Thursday, between 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Al Ra'i has learnt that four candidates competing for the Christian vacant seat of Irbid will register their names on Sunday. The seat, one of the governorate's

five seats at the Lower House, fell vacant by the death of former Deputy Jacob Mu'ammur. Those expected to register their names on Sunday are Judge Turki Hadad, Dr. Nader Abu Sha'er, Mr. Sami Hadad, and businessman Fouad Khouri. It is also expected that new contenders will emerge throughout this week after three persons announced their withdrawal. Those who withdrew from the campaign are: Judge Nasser Al Rabadi, lawyer Jamal Al Abbi and lawyer Tawfic Ma'alalah. Observers here have ruled out the possibility of all concerned parties in the election to agree to nominate one candidate since the contenders themselves refused such an approach and voiced their readiness to compete

in the elections. Over the past weeks, a number of contenders have concluded their propaganda campaign by visiting the governorate's various villages and districts, and observers believe that the current by-elections will witness an increased turnout in comparison to the June by-election for another vacant Irbid seat, which was won by Jamal Obaidat. The earlier seat fell vacant after Deputy Naim Al Teli died and Mr. Obaidat won the election with almost 23,000 votes and his closest rival Majed Nuseir won approximately 12,000 votes. Two hundred and seven polling booths will be opened during the Aug. 14 elections throughout the governorate's districts.

## 4, including 3 doctors, killed in hospital bus ambush in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Ambushers raked an American University Hospital (AUH) bus with gunfire at Beirut's dividing green line on Saturday, killing three doctors and AUH administrator, police reported. Three other hospital personnel were wounded in the ambush on the edge of the green line's no-man's land at the mid-city racetrack crossing. All the victims were Lebanese Christians, police said. They said four gunmen intercepted the white-and-red AUH bus at 12:30 p.m., climbed aboard, fired at the 40 occupants from silencer-equipped sub-machine guns and then escaped. The assailants sped away in a waiting dark blue Peugeot. Police said a nearby Lebanese army checkpoint fired at, but missed, the escape car, which raced into shell-pocked low-income Ras Al Naba'a residential district near the green line. The AUH bus driver, who survived the ambush, gave reporters a different version of the attack, however. "We just ran into a hall of gunfire. I didn't see any gunmen aboard," said the driver, whose

yellow T-shirt was stained with blood. He refused to give his name for "personal security" considerations. Asked whether he would have been able to see the assailants if they jumped aboard through the rear door of the bus, he said: "I can't tell. I held to my wheel and then sped off to Makassed Hospital as the bullets whizzed all around us." Three bus occupants were killed instantly. They were identified as Dr. George Fares, Dr. Lilian Saba and administrator Wadi Abu Khalil. Dr. Lilian Khairallah died later in hospital, police said. Witnesses quoted by Reuters said they saw the single-deck bus, riddled with bullet holes and dripping blood, guarded by Syrian soldiers and Lebanese police near a local hospital. Security sources told Reuters there were four unidentified attackers, adding that they could not confirm Beirut Radio report that the gunmen had used automatic weapons equipped with silencers. The Lebanese Red Cross and police arranged for the survivors to cross the green line into east Beirut an hour after the ambush. They were heading for that

sector of the Lebanese capital to spend the weekend with their families when their bus was attacked. AUH chief of staff Dr. Farid Fleihan said. The American University of Beirut and its hospital have long been plagued by assassinations and kidnappings that were blamed on Shi'ite extremists. But this was the first anti-AUH terrorist attack since a Syrian-sponsored security plan was launched in west Beirut on June 28 to end the 27-month chaotic reign of militias. Christian and Muslim radio stations alike denounced the ambush as a "green line massacre," blaming it on "criminals trying to sabotage the security plan." Justice Minister Nabih Berri, who heads the mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia, vowed to "track down and punish the culprits." He issued the statement after convening an emergency council of senior army officers and Amal security chiefs at his heavily guarded house in west Beirut. Mr. Berri said "nothing will be allowed to sabotage the security plan or disrupt the academic and medical missions of the AUH and AUH."



# S. Lebanon militia leaders welcome renewal of UNIFIL

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Opposition militia chiefs in South Lebanon Saturday welcomed the six-month renewal of the United Nations peacekeeping force in the area.

The U.N. Security Council Friday unanimously approved a six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

"We support extension of the UNIFIL term so that (Security Council) Resolution 425 may be carried out," Mustapha Saad, leader of the Sunni "Nasserite Popular Organisation" militia told Reuters.

Resolution 425 calls for the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the South. Most Israeli troops were withdrawn from Lebanon a year ago, but some Israeli soldiers and their "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia allies hold a so-called "security zone" there.

Mr. Saad's militia controls the southern city of Sidon and adjacent areas just to the north of the Israeli-held strip.

Mr. Saad said guerrilla activity would however continue in the border zone "until they (Israelis) and their agents are forced to withdraw and carry out U.N. resolutions."

Mahmoud Faqih, a top official of the Shi'ite Amal Movement, said the renewal was acceptable.

"We consider renewal of UNIFIL's mandate acceptable, but we would have liked to see the force given a more effective role in order to carry out Resolution 425," Mr. Faqih said.

"Israel is stepping up its barbaric practices against the occupied areas and Jezzeine (a southern Christian town) and seeks to divide Christians and Muslims by arming militias and getting them to commit massacres," he added.

The 5,800-man UNIFIL force deployed eight years ago following an Israeli incursion into South Lebanon. It was given the task of ensuring an Israeli withdrawal and restoring Lebanese government authority throughout the region.

"Faced with the automatic renewal, we cannot but affirm our

government to take full account of this council's unanimous wish to secure a rapid end to the present unsatisfactory situation, in which Israeli forces and others controlled by them occupy Lebanese territory and prevent the exercise of Lebanese sovereignty," he said.

Vassily Sazonchuk of the Soviet Union said Israel continued to "lord it over Lebanon's territory," though it had been forced to abandon part of the area it seized because of the "liberation struggle of the patriotic forces in Lebanon."

He said Israel's actions were aimed at heightening international tension and undermining the efforts of the Lebanese to normalise the situation in their country.

"We know exactly who stands behind Israel, who makes it impossible to call the impetuous aggressor to reason," he added, alluding to the United States.

Patricia Byrne of the United States said that, contrary to allegations by "one member of this council," her country steadfastly supported the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The best means of bringing permanent stability to southern Lebanon would be agreement on long-term security arrangements relating to the Israeli-Lebanon border. In the interim, there appeared to be no real alternative to the presence of UNIFIL, she said.

Israel, which in the past has severely criticised U.N. peacekeeping in South Lebanon, praised it Friday as a "positive force" for maintaining stability in the region.

Addressing the U.N. Security Council, Israeli Ambassador Benjamin Netanyahu combined his government's qualified endorsement of the UNIFIL with a renewed offer for talks with the Lebanese government or a Lebanese faction "on the possibility of security arrangements in the South."

But Lebanese Ambassador Raed Fakhoury rejected the offer as "out of the question" as

long as Israel maintains a buffer zone inside Lebanon with the help of some 2,000 local, Falangist-led militiamen.

"Let Israel withdraw from Lebanon, and I assure him that the Lebanese government would, at that time, be well able to extend its authority and sovereignty over the region and make it secure... let Israel give it a try," Mr. Fakhoury told the 15-nation council.

The tone of the Israeli speech came as a pleasant surprise to U.N. officials dealing with the Middle East. "Unbelievable," one of them remarked privately to a reporter.

A Western delegate, speaking on condition of anonymity, said after Friday's meeting that the current Israeli view of UNIFIL was "more positive than I have heard in a long time." That, he said, indicated Israeli willingness to be flexible about a possible UNIFIL role along Lebanon's border with Israel.

The warning trend toward UNIFIL has become increasingly evident since Labour Party leader Shimon Peres took over the Israeli government two years ago in partnership with the Likud Bloc, a bitter critic of UNIFIL.

Before its 1982 invasion of Lebanon, Israeli officials accused UNIFIL troops of everything from ineffectiveness to collaborating with Palestinian commandos. Early last year, an Israeli official was quoted as saying that UNIFIL had "outlived its usefulness and would best be dismantled."

As recently as last October, Mr. Netanyahu told the Security Council that his government did not think UNIFIL had a useful role to play because it was "structurally unable to fulfil its mandate."

Then, last month, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that Israel was willing to withdraw its remaining forces from the buffer strip if the Lebanese Shi'ite militia, Amal, agreed to keep the border area safe against Palestinian commando attacks on northern Israel. Mr. Rabin made no

## Former leader accuses Aden of torture

ABU DHABI (R) — Former South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad, ousted in bloody fighting in January, said in remarks published Saturday the new Aden government was guilty of widespread arrests and torture of suspected political opponents.

He told the United Arab Emirates newspaper Al Wahda in the North Yemeni capital of Sanaa that 20,000 South Yemenis had fled North to escape leaders he likened to "an Arab Pol Pot group."

Pol Pot was the radical Communist leader of Kampuchea accused by Western human rights groups of responsibility for thousands of deaths in the 1970s. "Various facilities and institutions have been turned into jails where thousands are held in barbaric and inhuman conditions," Mr. Nasser Mohammad said.

He dismissed as mere theatrics a general amnesty declared by the government in March for his supporters jailed after January's factional fighting.

"Thousands of citizens are still languishing in jails and some of those freed have been rearrested... a new campaign has been launched to arrest thousands of innocent people."

Those arrested were subject to "psychological and physical torture, physical liquidation and show trials," he said.

He reiterated a call for talks with South Yemeni officials to reestablish what he called "national unity." Soviet and Libyan attempts to mediate earlier this year failed to bear fruit.

Meanwhile South Yemen Saturday reported the release of 600 detainees, held since the bloody power struggle in January for their support of ousted President Ali Nasser Mohammad.

Officials said they included members of the armed forces and a number of civilians. They did not say whether other people were still being held.

The release Saturday brings to 3,500 the total number of people reported to have been freed under a general amnesty declared in March for Mr. Nasser Mohammad's supporters.

The current leadership has accused ousted president of attempting to physically eliminate his opponents and sparking the 12-day factional fighting in which thousands were killed.

There are no official figures on casualties or arrests.

The new Aden leaders have said they are preparing for a trial of "conspirators" who sided with the deposed president and that Mr. Nasser Mohammad himself would be tried in absentia.

## Report says Shin Bet agents beat to death 2 Arabs, framed general

TEL AVIV (AP) — A newspaper report has said that Shin Bet security agents flung two Palestinian hijackers off their stretchers and beat them to death, but later framed a senior army general for the killings.

The daily Maariv published a 32-page supplement including detailed reports and testimony about the scandal that has rocked Israel for the past six weeks, threatened the fragile coalition government and severely undermined morale in the Shin Bet agency.

Some of the facts were known, but had been published in dribs and drabs without explanation of their meaning. Others appeared for the first time, despite a mantle of secrecy imposed on the case by the military censor, police and the government.

The disclosures appeared just as police were preparing to launch an investigation which could implicate Israel's political echelon.

The case grew out of the April 1984 bus hijacking by four Palestinians. Two of them were killed when soldiers stormed the bus to free hostages, and two others were beaten to death in an olive grove next to the vehicle, following interrogation.

Two subsequent inquiry commissions could not determine whether it was the general or the Shin Bet agents who inflicted the fatal blows.

In May, former Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir ordered police to investigate allegations by three senior Shin Bet agents that their chief, Avraham Shalom, ordered the killings and then engineered a cover-up to blame Brig. Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai, who led the storming operation.

Zamir's complaint pushed the affair into the open, but not before Gen. Mordechai was forced to undergo a court-martial for using excessive force against the prisoners. He was cleared of all charges.

Maariv said Gen. Mordechai admitted having slapped and kicked the prisoners to elicit from them information about whether a suitcase of explosives on the bus was booby-trapped.

But at the hearings into the case, a senior Shin Bet agent testified that one of the prisoners was forced to kneel while Gen. Mordechai, using his pistol like a hammer, "stood behind him and beat him as blood spurted from his head," Maariv reported.

It said Gen. Mordechai's lawyers interviewed soldiers who were at the scene and who said they saw Shin Bet agents

"throwing them off the stretchers" and "beating them severely."

The report also revealed that a paratrooper officer testified that when the general handed over the prisoners to the Shin Bet for interrogation, one of the agents asked him: "Should we finish them off?" and Gen. Mordechai replied: "What are you talking about? Don't you dare, it's all over now."

The supplement also published for the first time the content of Zamir's complaint to the police, which stated that the Shin Bet chief had "given an order to the Shin Bet people to kill the two hijackers." Until now the official accusation against Shalom was not published.

Zamir also wrote that "according to instructions by the head of the Shin Bet... agents involved were suborned to give false evidence" in the investigations into the affair.

Shalom has said he acted with full authority. News reports say he told Prime Minister Shimon Peres he had blanket approval from right-wing Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir to kill gunmen who took hostages. Shamir, who was prime minister at the time and is currently foreign minister, has denied the allegations.

## Kyprianou to see U.N. chief on Cyprus

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou has agreed to meet U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in September for talks on a deadlock plan to reunify the island, officials said Saturday.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's request for a meeting was conveyed to Mr. Kyprianou this morning by the acting U.N. Special Representative in Cyprus James Holger.

Mr. Kyprianou immediately agreed, officials said, a precise date and venue for the meeting has not yet been fixed.

The U.N. effort to reunite divided Cyprus as a federal republic stalled in June when Mr. Kyprianou rejected Mr. Perez de Cuellar's draft accord unless key issues of concern to Greek Cypriots were tackled first.

Turkish Cypriots accepted the accord with reservations.

U.N. sources said Mr. Holger will see Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash "next week." In accordance with a U.N. policy of equal treatment of the ethnic communities, the sources said Mr. Denktash will probably also be asked to meet Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

Meanwhile in Nicosia there was wailing and screaming and beating of breasts Saturday during a protest by relatives of some of the 1,619 Greek Cypriots missing since the Turkish invasion 12 years ago.

White-haired black-robed old women, mothers of missing persons mingled with younger women, wives, sisters and other relatives carrying placards marched through the streets of the capital in the fierce summer heat. They gathered at the Ledra

Palace checkpoint on the heavily fortified "green line" splitting the Turkish-occupied north from the government-controlled south in this war-divided island.

Rifle-toting Canadian troops of the U.N. peace force manning the no-man's-land between the two sides blocked the demonstrators' march, to stop them advancing to the Turkish side to deliver a protest.

About 200 demonstrators then spent an hour at the checkpoint shouting slogans through bullhorns appealing to the Turkish authorities to "end our agony... tell us about our loved ones."

Some of the older women became hysterical. Sobbing and heating their breasts they screamed "murderers" at Turkish troops manning a checkpoint 100 metres away as the U.N. soldiers tried to calm them down to avoid any incidents.

Many of the women carried large framed photographs of their missing loved ones and placards saying "12 years of agony is long enough."

The protest was part of the week-long demonstrations by Greek Cypriots marking the 12th anniversary of the Turkish invasion and occupation of northern Cyprus in 1974.

A total of 1,619 Greek Cypriots have been missing since the invasion. Efforts to trace them or determine their fate through the International Red Cross have been ineffective following the refusal of the Turkish authorities to allow an investigation committee to operate in the north.

The Turkish Cypriots maintain that all the missing Greek Cypriots were killed either during the Greek Cypriot coup that came

a week before the invasion, or during the invasion fighting itself.

The Turkish side also says they want the committee to investigate the cases of 650 Turkish Cypriots who are listed as missing in the south.

The committee of relatives of Greek Cypriots missing wants the International Red Cross to be allowed to carry out a full investigation both in the north and the south.

The committee of relatives of Greek Cypriots missing disappeared after being listed as prisoners of war in documents delivered by the Turkish military to the International Red Cross soon after the invasion fighting.

The committee also cites cases of missing seen alive in Turkish detention camps before their disappearance.

Because of these cases many of the relatives believe their loved ones are still alive, held in secret detention camps in Turkey, and expect contentions that all the missing are dead.

When they were stopped from marching to the Turkish side to deliver their protest, the demonstrators handed this over to a U.N. officer.

A similar protest addressed to the U.N. Secretary general appealed for international support for the efforts to trace the Cypriot missing.

The protest added: "We protest the continuing negative Turkish stance regarding the investigation of the fate of the missing persons, about the inhuman Turkish conduct on this humanitarian issue and her non-compliance with relevant resolutions of international organisations."

## Kuwait extends \$150m loan to Moscow

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait is to extend a \$150-million loan to the Soviet Union and carry out a number of joint oil industry ventures with the Kremlin as a result of a protocol signed here, Kuwaiti officials were quoted as saying.

Abdullah Qabandi, chairman of the Kuwait Foreign Investment Company (KFIC), one of Kuwait's three key investment establishments, said that his company will manage the loan for the Soviet Foreign Trade Bank.

The loan was the largest Kuwaiti credit facility in the Soviet Union and would be totally financed by Kuwaiti financial institutions, Mr. Qabandi said.

## French defence minister holds talks in Abu Dhabi

ABU DHABI, UAE (AP) — French Defence Minister Andre Giraud Saturday discussed increased military cooperation with the United Arab Emirates at a meeting with Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed, Abu Dhabi crown prince and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, the Emirates News Agency reported.

Abu Dhabi is the leading member of the seven emirates federated in the Gulf state.

The agency said the meeting was attended by the UAE Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen. Muhammad Said Al Badi and the commander of the air force, Brig. Sheikh Muhammad bin Zayed. Gen. Badi and Sheikh

Mohammad later accompanied Mr. Giraud on an inspection of Abu Dhabi's Al Dhafra Air Base, it said.

According to the agency, the two sides discussed consolidation of bilateral relations in all fields, particularly the military field. But it did not provide details.

The current international situation and the latest developments in the Gulf region as well as other issues of mutual interest were also raised at the meeting, the agency added without elaborating.

Mr. Giraud arrived here Friday night at the start of a three-nation Arab tour which will also take him to Qatar and Jordan.

## Reagan names new envoy to Lebanon

WASHINGTON (USIA) — President Reagan has announced his intention to nominate Mr. John Kelly as ambassador to the Republic of Lebanon.

Since 1985 Mr. Kelly has been assigned to the Office of the Under Secretary of State for Management.

A career member of the senior foreign service, Mr. Kelly has served as senior deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs and as principal deputy assistant secretary for European affairs.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 77111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
17:00	Koran
17:30	Children's programmes
18:15	The Duck Factory
18:45	Camera on
19:00	Local programme
19:40	Programme review
19:45	News programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	News programme on Egypt
20:45	Arabic series
21:00	Various programmes
23:00	News summary in Arabic
23:10	Various programmes
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Lecole des Pans
18:30	Catherine
19:00	News in French
19:15	French varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Magazine Zero One
20:00	Charlie and Company
20:30	News in Arabic
21:00	The World Challenge
22:00	News in English
22:30	Dolles
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW Tel: 77111-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Pop Session
10:00	In Concert
11:00	News Summary
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	Pop Session
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	News Bulletin
14:15	Science Report
15:00	Concert Hour
15:30	News Summary
16:00	Old Favorites
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Listeners' Choice
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Jazz Hour
19:00	News
19:30	News
20:00	Date with a Star
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	Evening Show
21:05	Evening Show
21:55	Evening Show
22:00	Evening Show

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITION	
"A French exhibition entitled 'La mode, les modes, la rue' at the French Cultural Centre (until July 24).	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	
American Centre Tel. 644370	
British Council Tel. 6361478	
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637000	
Goethe Institute Tel. 641993	
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203	
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 634049	
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777	
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195	
Hussein Youth City Tel. 667116	
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793	
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251	
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111	
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also artefacts from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a ( Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabel Luweidieh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.	
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.	
SERVICE CLUBS	
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.	
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amazon Hotel, 7:30 p.m.	
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.	
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:30 p.m.	
Rotary Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 813261, 981410.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman. Tel. 624399.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweidieh. Tel. 637440.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein. Tel. 661757.	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. Tel. 623541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel. 678906.	
Armenian Catholic Church Azraqieh. Tel. 717331.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Azraqieh. Tel. 717261.	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Azraqieh. Tel. 717371.	
Assiama International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani. Tel. 677534.	
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smith), Tel. 811295.	
Rabbi's Congregation (International, Inter-denominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman. Tel. 600974.	
PRAYER TIMES	
04:45	Fajr
05:43	(Sunrise) Duha
12:42	Dhuhr
16:23	'Asr
19:41	Maghrib
21:19	Isha

# FOR THE TRAVELLER

## QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

09:15	Amman (RJ)
10:00	Beirut (RJ)
10:30	Kuwait (RJ)
10:45	Cairo (RJ)
11:00	Jeddah (RJ)
11:30	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:50	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
12:00	Baghdad (RJ)
13:35	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
14:05	Cairo (RJ)
14:35	Kuwait (RJ)
15:45	Tripoli (RJ)
16:15	Riyadh (RJ)
17:00	Brussels (RJ)
17:55	Lamaca (RJ)
18:00	Cairo, Amman (RJ)
18:30	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:40	Athens (RJ)
18:45	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
18:50	London (RJ)
19:00	Rome (RJ)
19:05	Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
19:10	Frankfurt (RJ)
19:15	Paris, Rome (RJ)
21:00	London (RJ)
21:05	Baghdad (RJ)

### DEPARTURES

06:20	Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Amman (RJ)
07:30	Damascus, Amsterdam (KLM)
08:00	Damascus, Paris (AF)
08:05	Beirut (RJ)
10:35	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
11:00	Beirut (RJ)
12:30	Athens (RJ)
12:35	Vienna, New York (RJ)
13:00	Cairo (RJ)
13:05	Tripoli, Amman (RJ)
14:00	Baghdad (RJ)
14:00	Lamaca (RJ)
14:50	Cairo (RJ)
15:00	Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
15:35	Kuwait (RJ)
16:45	Tripoli (RJ)
17:00	Riyadh (RJ)
18:00	Sana'a (LH)
18:30	Kuwait (RJ)
21:15	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
21:30	Damascus (RJ)

21:30	Baghdad (RJ)
21:45	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
22:40	Bahrain, Muscat (RJ)
22:50	Cairo (RJ)
22:45	Sana'a (RJ)
23:00	Bangkok (RJ)
23:10	Baghdad, London (BA)

### MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

- Banglar Samped
- Kote Raja
- Baghdad

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### MONEY EXCHANGE

Saturday rates

Local selling rates in ffs

Belgian franc	78.2/ 79.3
Dutch guilder	143.3/ 144.5
French franc	49.5/ 50.3
Italian lire	23/ 23.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	221.1/ 223.6
Swedish crown	48.8/ 49.2
Swiss franc	199.5/ 201.2
U.K. sterling pound	515.8/ 521.7
U.S. dollar	344.3/ 346.9
W. German mark	161.4/ 163.2

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be normal summer. Northwestern moderate winds will be freshening at times. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Amman	21/31
Aqaba	23/38
Dagaba	22/35
Jordan Valley	23/37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 35, Aqaba 41. Humidity readings: Amman 29 per cent, Aqaba 18 per cent.



## Royal commission reviews civil service procedures

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal commission entrusted with developing the civil service system in the Kingdom has endorsed plans submitted by a sub-committee charged with examining the duties, systems and operations of various ministries and public organisations in Jordan.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, the commission underscored the significance of a public organisation as being one of managing matters pertaining to

public affairs. In a statement the commission said that those public organisations which conduct business of an economic nature should streamline their operations in a manner that conforms to this concept. According to the statement, a public organisation should submit programmes and plans of its activities to an economic committee set up by the Prime Minister which in turn will ensure that such programmes are in line with projects contained in the 1986-90 five-year national development plan.

## CAEU joint companies open talks on economic activities

AMMAN (Petra) — The 14th annual meeting of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) joint companies began Saturday at the Arab Mining Company. CAEU Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi delivered a speech at the outset of the meeting in which he said that the talks aim to deepen cooperation and coordination between the institutions of joint Arab economic action and that the meeting is also an important opportunity for studying problems and obstacles impeding joint Arab economic action.

## Work starts on main road to Zarga-Ma'in spa

AMMAN (J.T.) — Work is under way on the construction of a main road leading to the Zarga-Ma'in spa, south of Madaba, according to Mr. Fayez Abul Ghannam, the director general of the project, the cost of the road will be around JD 126,000.

Mr. Abul Ghannam, who went on an inspection visit to the road project and the spa complex, said that the whole complex will reach an overall cost of JD 13 million and he added that the complex will be partially operational early next year. Mr. Abul Ghannam said the project is being financed

through loans to be repaid over 20 years.

After a break of two years, work has recently resumed on the Zarga-Ma'in spa and, according to Mr. Fayez, the break was due to a lack of funds. Mr. Fayez, who also heads a company supervising the construction of the project, said that the government will help finance the infrastructure for the complex through the Ministry of Public Works while the Ministries of Communications and Energy will provide telephone and power supplies to the site.



A ROYAL DEPARTURE: His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by a number of senior government officials, leaves Amman Saturday on a brief visit to Baghdad for bilateral talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein (Petra photo)

## GUVS to help establish private university

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) has decided to help establish the projected private university in the Kingdom and to acquire shares in its capital and it has called on various charitable organisations to contribute to the project.

The decision was taken by the GUVS executive council which met under the chairmanship of Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib and in the presence of representatives of voluntary and charitable societies of both banks of Jordan.

A statement issued after the meeting said that through its contribution to the private university, GUVS will be participating in furthering national educational. The statement said that GUVS will donate JD 50,000 to the project and that the council has already appointed a committee to draw up the criteria and a system for providing assistance to students and that the procedures are expected to start in the coming 1986/7 academic year.

**Rehabilitation centres**

According to the statement, GUVS will help establish five centres in the East Bank and three in the West Bank for the rehabilitation of the handicapped, a project undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, and will establish a

centre for the rehabilitation of the handicapped in Jerash. In addition, the union will conduct a study on handicapped children in rural regions which are in need of seats for children, toys and other equipment, the statement announced.

According to the statement, the GUVS council has decided to donate JD 5,000 to the Queen Nour Al Hussein Foundation to help the foundation conduct this year's programme for children from the Arab World. Under the programme, the foundation invites children from Arab countries to spend sometime in the country in a bid to bolster inter-Arab relations.

The council also decided to donate JD 10,000 to the General Federation of Jordanian Women, which groups 32 unions around the country. In addition the council will donate JD 3,000 to help establish a children's museum at the Haya Arts Centre.

**Computers for kindergartens**

GUVS will buy and distribute 40 computers to kindergartens in the East Bank and 30 others in the West Bank and will study the requirements kindergartens in rural regions which are in need of seats for children, toys and other equipment, the statement announced.

## Specialised public company to organise, boost exports

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — As part of the government's stepped up efforts to boost exports, a specialised public company for counter trade transactions is expected to start its operations by the end of 1986, Mr. Mohammad Saqqaf, undersecretary at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, said Saturday.



Mohammad Al Saqqaf

The proposed company, with an estimated paid up capital of between JD 500,000 to JD 1 million, will in its preliminary stages be confined to carrying out exports and imports for the public sector and its respective public shareholding companies. Its success will determine whether or not its operations will expand to cover the private sector's import-export affairs.

"We believe that all our efforts (no all levels), should be mobilised to serve our exports and expand the volume of trade between Jordan and countries of the world," Mr. Saqqaf told the Jordan Times.

A recent meeting at the ministry approved the initiative and named the nine authorities which will be financing this scheme on an equal footing. The nine parties are: The Ministry of Supply, the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), the Arab Potash Company (APC), the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAPC), the Jordan National Shipping Line (JNL), the Ministry of Industry's trade centres corporation and both the civil and military consumers

corporations.

The planned company, according to Mr. Saqqaf, does not fall within the ministry's development plan for 1986-1990 but is a means to serve and increase Jordan's exports.

### Fertiliser project

Mr. Saqqaf also denied present ministry involvement in a plan, outlined in the national five-year development plan, to produce 396,000 tonnes of fertilisers in cooperation between the JPMC, the APC and the Jordan Fertilisers Industry Company (JFIC). The JFIC recently merged with JPMC after the former incurred a loss of more than JD 60 million. "This is a proposed project. However, I don't believe that we will involve ourselves in such a project at a time when the ministry is trying hard to remedy a situation which has resulted in large losses for some of the country's public shareholding companies," said Mr. Saqqaf.

He was apparently referring to the JFIC and to the South Cement Company which recently merged with the Jordan Cement

Industries Company in a bid to control their production, organise their marketing and to offset the heavy losses incurred by the South Cement Company.

"The situations of these two companies was not to be blamed on the organisers and executives, nor on the feasibility studies which called for their establishment. They simply were faced with a situation outside their control," Mr. Saqqaf said and went on to explain the effect of the sharp decline in international market prices for fertilisers and cement as well as the high cost of purchasing their respective raw materials.

Another reason he gave for the collapse of the two companies was unplanned expansion during their construction. However, demand declined and the two companies found themselves struggling in a limited market with no proper marketing outlets, Mr. Saqqaf said.

## SSC director briefs expatriates on Jordan's social security system

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) will dispatch teams of officials to countries employing Jordanian workers to explain the benefits of the social security system implemented in Jordan and these teams will offer Jordanian expatriates the chance to enjoy the benefits of coverage, SSC Director Mohammad Farhan announced Saturday.

Addressing the first SSC symposium for Jordanian expatriates, which is being held at the SSC headquarters in Amman, Dr. Farhan said that social security benefits will be offered to Jordanians abroad on an optional basis in implementation of resolutions adopted by Jordanian expatriates' conferences and in accordance with government decisions.

He said that this symposium, and others which will follow, are designed to explain the SSC laws, regulations and benefits to beneficiaries in case of old age, sickness and death. Dr. Farhan said the corporation's officials will explain three different types of security provided by the SSC. First, he said, social security provides for retirement, which is 60 for males and 55 for females, at which time the beneficiary, his inheritors or family receive pension for life. Social security, he said, also covers cases of sickness and the beneficiary receives a monthly payment for not being able to work provided he or she has been paying premiums for at least one year.

According to Dr. Farhan, the law gives protection to families which lose their bread winner

through death in which case a monthly payment will be given to the family provided the beneficiary has been paying premiums for at least one year.

Later other officials spoke at the meeting explaining that premiums for at least 10 consecutive years should be paid before claiming pension otherwise people can, if they wish, pay premiums for previous years in order to make up the required period. Citizens who for some reason stop paying premiums before retirement age will be paid their compensation once they reach 60 years of age for men and 55 years for women, they explained.

At the end of the first session, several expatriates requested application forms to enable them to be covered by the SSC law.

## Age-old building material loses favour in modern times

By Josephine Zamaniri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The river, which has witnessed the march of history, the Jordan River had its fertile valley, stretching far back to mankind's earliest dawn, through the biblical era until the present day, settlements flourished there, withered in the verdant oasis. Armies massed and crossed its swollen waters, prophets bathed and baptised the faithful in cool shaded pools and from man's earliest primitive attempts at sowing crops, the waters of the Jordan nourished the soil, produced grain and stabilised human settlement in an almost continuous chain of occupation for the past eight thousand years.

The valley as it is called in the Near East, as though all others are secondary and should be known by their given titles, retains an unbroken pattern of fertility — the water, the land and the people — a humble trio — the peasant, a much used patch of earth and a some what unprepossessing river, yet so steeped in history and timeless in beauty and way of life that all who visit cannot be other than spellbound.

Every inch of the Jordan Valley has succumbed to mankind, the flat river plain is carpeted in green crops, a little area is allotted for simple low housing, whilst palm and jameel trees — tall sentinels — appear motionless in the windless valley. Guardian pink brown hills, totally devoid of vegetation, line the river plain and stand in stark contrast to the fertile oasis.

The traditional architecture of the Jordan Valley was mud brick construction and for thousands of years small brown dome — dominated structures spread across the farming lands and provided homes for the people of the valley. The traditional dwelling consisted of small rooms, as dome and barrel vault roofing cannot be constructed over large spans. Often these compact utility homes centred around a courtyard and were ventilated by elegant arched windows. The few left standing today, built over 40 years ago, are directly related to man's earliest architectural efforts and carry many features of those humble little dwellings.

**Jericho**

Jericho, mostly remembered as the biblical town whose walls collapsed at the victorious sound of Joshua's trumpet, is in fact the site of a much earlier settlement, a Neolithic mud brick enclave — one of the oldest known human villages.

Although ancient Jericho was surrounded by a high stone wall and probably included two quite

lofty watch towers, the inner city was entirely constructed of mud brick and shows a stylised architectural ability, which, ironically, set the tone for eight thousand following years of eastern architecture. The focus of such housing is the central courtyard with living areas adjoining, this unroofed space.

Details in Neolithic Jericho indicate a rather house proud settlement. Floors were clay, coated with lime plaster and burnished to a high polish of red or cream. Wall and floor junctions were slightly concave for ease of cleaning. Woven mats of straw covered the floor and roofs were made of mud and straw. Artistic development was simple yet indicated a fine talent; human skulls delicately decorated and



Mud houses in the Jordan Valley with domed roofs which absorb heat, rising air and keep the occupants cool in the summer temperatures (J.T. file photo)

adorned with white shells in place of eyes. Mass burial of bones after the decomposition of flesh, appears to be the Neolithic manner of interment. Gods had made their appearance too as beryl or god stones were found on the site in specially defined quarters. These "rocks" are an integral part of Semetic religion and obviously entered early Christian philosophy.

The Chalcolithic age dating from around 4500-3000 B.C. continued the traditional use of mud brick. At Tallat Ghassul, near the Dead Sea in the southern sector of the Jordan Valley, excavations unearthed a well-built mud town with dwellings constructed on either rough stone foundations, or entirely of sun dried mud bricks. Roofs utilised wood as well as reed and mud and interiors were plastered then painted with bright representations of men, stars and

geometrical motifs. Woven straw mats covered the floors.

**Enduring style**

The traditional architecture of the Jordan Valley endured whilst great civilisations rose and faded. At Deir Alla, in the north of the valley, a strange religious cult possibly mono-theistic evolved, flourished and was then dismissed. In Petra a Semetic tribe, the Nabataeans, carved a monumental city out of the hillside and magnificent cities were constructed throughout the Near East by the invading Romans. Both Roman and later Byzantine settlements reused earlier mud walls of Jericho thus gracing many traces of earlier enclaves.

Archaeologists doubt if the

The Mafjar qasr is of Umayyad origin, reputedly built by Hisham Ibn Abdul Malik who ruled the Arab Empire from 724-743 A.D. Neither structure is built in mud brick although other Arab palaces and baths in the east Jordan desert were constructed in fired bricks.

Each monument is a rare of the ancient world cast only the most fleeting of shadows across the man's physical presence retained the purity of timeless existence in a perfectly functioning ecosystem. The nature of mud brick is so intimately linked with the valley itself, the soil mixed with straw grown on the fertile plain and nurtured by the ever present waters of the Jordan. Bricks dried in the intense heat of the summer sun formed the sturdy built

picturesque dome once so common in the area and the barrel vault is now almost non-existent. Domes, generally constructed on a 45 degrees angle using mud bricks, cover square rooms whilst the semi-circular barrel vault, also built with brick, roofs covers rectangular space. Both styles are then layered to a smooth water-proof finish with loose mud.

Because of structural limitations inherent in the three modes of roofing, rooms are invariably small and enclosed. Inter-room connections are via the courtyard. Thus, a three roomed dwelling would have three external doors rather than internal ones. Window and doors beams are mostly rough wood. However, the last master builder in the Jordan Valley says that arches were quite common in his youth.

**Air circulation**

Mud brick is a superb summer and winter insulator. Domes, barrel vaults and high ceilings admirably absorb rising hot air. Peasants, however, devised some simple yet effective means of reducing summer temperatures. Small openings are left under the roof line or on the dome. In summer, doors and windows entrap cool air into the house whilst hot, rising air is expelled through the ceiling openings. The constant circulation of air ensures coolness. In winter, holes are plugged to trap warm air inside.

Foundations of the existing mud houses are generally mud bricks in trenches; few use stone. Interestingly, brick dimensions in the valley are the equivalent of the biblical 15 by 20 by 40 cm. Wall thicknesses are double and sometimes a gap is left between walls and later filled with loose mud for added insulation.

Although not a durable material, mud is one of the most artistic mediums for construction. No two houses in the Jordan Valley are similar although based on virtually identical models. Mud's sensuous and pliable nature allows the builder to mould according to whim and the dictates of the site. Yet mud construction is superbly uniform; colour, massing and overall geometric formation present an organic unity with the valley.

There has been little mud construction in the Jordan Valley in the second half of this century and, although still ideally suited to the area, the time involved in mud building has ensured its dismissal. It seems unlikely at this point in time that mud will ever make a significant return to the valley where so many thousands of years ago early man collected together in mud villages and established life patterns which were to govern us all.

**Common architectural form**

The remaining houses in the valley are generally over 80 years old and have a common architectural form; a rectangle divided into two or three rooms. Roofing, however differs. Most of the valley dwellings now have flat mud roofs supported by wooden and, occasionally, steel cross beams which are covered with bamboo and then loose mud which is poured over the supports and rolled to a smooth waterproof finish. Few homes utilise the

## Hospital annex in final stages of completion

AMMAN — The new annex to the University of Jordan Hospital is nearing completion and is expected to be ready for use in the last quarter of 1986, according to Dr. Rizk Al Rashdan, the hospital's director general. He said that the new annex will include outpatient departments, laboratories, clinics for specialists, dentistry clinics, a pharmacy, the accounts section, a cafeteria and a car park. The total cost of the new building is estimated at JD 8 million, Dr. Rashdan said.

He explained that the new annex was deemed necessary to help the hospital cope with the increasing pressure on the services provided by the main building and he noted that the hospital has been continually expanding its services since its establishment in 1973.

Dr. Rashdan pointed out that in 1985 the outpatient department handled 91,545 patients and a total of 20,222 patients were admitted for further treatment and that 7,719 surgical operations were conducted. In addition, he said, the laboratory handled 600,000 tests and the X-Ray unit dealt with 56,167 patients in 1985.

Dr. Rashdan said that the hospital's current budget stands at JD 6.3 million of which only JD 2.5 million is collected from patients and the University of Jordan with the remainder being covered by the treasury.

The University of Jordan Hospital, Dr. Rashdan continued, plays a significant role in developing the country's health services because it offers practical training to graduate doctors, nurses and specialists. The hospital also has advanced units for the treatment of kidney diseases, cancer and heart conditions and is equipped with the most up to date equipment for different ailments, Dr. Rashdan said.

The university has turned out a total of 458 physicians and this year it will graduate 54 doctors, all of whom received training at the University of Jordan Hospital, he added.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### First convoy for Mecca to leave July 26

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first convoy of Muslims performing this year's pilgrimage to Mecca will leave the country on July 26, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs. The spokesman said that so far nearly 13,000 Muslims have registered for the pilgrimage, of whom 2,729 are from Palestinian lands occupied since 1948, and 1,600 from the occupied Gaza Strip. According to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper, many of the pilgrims have appealed to the Passports Department to speed up procedures so that they will not miss the pilgrimage.

### Khayyat heads for Brazil

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Azz Al Khayyat Saturday left for Brazil and Puerto Rico to take part in a world seminar for Muslim youth which will be held simultaneously in a number of world cities. The seminar aims to discuss the conditions of Muslim youth around the world and means of promoting their Islamic awareness. The seminar will also seek to deepen the faith of Muslim youth and to promote Islamic thought through setting up camps, meetings and seminars. The seminar will run until the end of this month.

### Awqaf official returns from U.S.

AMMAN (Petra) — Assistant under secretary of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ahmad Helayel returned to Amman on Friday after a one-month visit to the U.S. During his stay, Dr. Helayel visited cultural and Islamic centres and universities, delivered several lectures and also took part in various cultural seminars.

### Preparations start for draft industry law

AMMAN (J.T.) — Intensive contacts are underway among the various industrial sectors, businessmen and investors to prepare a draft law on industry in Jordan. The draft law aims to organise national industry and protect it from foreign competition. The draft law also aims to attract Arab and foreign investors and to direct economic activity in accordance with the economic situation in Jordan.

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## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Consumer, producer relationship — what is fair?

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

THERE is a lot of controversy in the relationship between producers and consumers. The question is whether the government should give priority to the protection of one or the other in the process of regulation, supervision, and especially pricing of goods and services produced locally.

Consumerists think that the consumer is the weak party in the formula. The producers, they argue, are usually well organized. In certain cases there is only one producer or just a few. This makes monopolistic arrangements a strong possibility. The consumers at the same time are scattered over the whole country to allow collective bargaining. The only

power consumers have in the market is their freedom of choice. They can shift from a given commodity to another but only when replacement is possible. Finally, consumerists point out that consumers represent the whole population and consequently deserve protection much more than big businesses and fat cats.

Still, there are some who think that the protection of producers should have the priority. The producer could be the weak party in view of the rising costs, fierce competition from foreign imports, and the difficulty of marketing a product abroad.

The supporters of the producers

point out that their protection means more profits or less losses. This should encourage investments and build a productive capacity capable of replacing dependency on imports and creating jobs for the unemployed.

In practice, however, we find that the Jordanian government has tilted towards the consumers during the last decade. The government was always announcing a policy of striking a balance between consumers and producers by setting the prices that protect consumers but do not harm producers.

The problem with such announced policy is that it is

difficult to implement. The objective of compulsory pricing has always been to bring prices down, or to prevent prices from rising even under high inflation. During the years when the Central Bank allowed the annual growth of money at 27 per cent, the Ministry of Supplies was trying hard to keep prices without change. This policy caused shortages, depression of domestic production, and the inhibition of investments in new enterprises, especially in the area of food production.

Pricing needs high qualification in costing methods which may not have been always available among the staff of the Ministry of

Supplies. Therefore price fixing, despite all the good intentions behind it, has to be arbitrary and has to stand all pressures that certain influential producers put against the ministry to obtain price improvements. It is obvious that, at least in the short term, the interests of producers and consumers may run in opposite directions. The question is whether the market mechanism or a civil servants committee is more efficient in achieving the balanced interest on the short and long terms.

At one time the government decided to give the Ministry of Supplies free hand. This trend weakened in the absence of

inflation, when most producers are reducing their prices due to economic recession and strong competition.

The present government is officially committed towards the policy of a greater role for the private sector. It undertook not to compete with the private sector or to unnecessarily interfere in its affairs. Privatisation and market economy are the policies of the present day.

There is no doubt that market forces can enhance the efficiency of allocation of resources. No one denies the weaknesses and shortcomings of the market. However the market remains more efficient than committees and bureaucrats.

## Shultz's new crusade

OUTSIDE of his crusade against "international terrorism," U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has seldom had time for the Middle East in recent years. Egypt slowly drowns in debt, the murder of Lebanon continues, the Taba negotiations drag on and Palestinians lose ever more land to Jewish settlers. Yet Mr. Shultz seems to take a personal interest only in the "big" issues, the kind that can be orchestrated from the Defence Department war room. Hence the contra war in Nicaragua as part of the struggle against "international communism," the long-called-for bombing of Libya in the war on "international terrorism," and most recently the landing of U.S. troops in Bolivia to fight the "international drug trade."

U.S. avoidance of the tough, specific and seemingly intractable issues of the Middle East has been admitted as such by aides to American Vice-President George Bush, who say that the forthcoming visit of Mr. Bush to the region is the first step of a "re-engagement" by the U.S. in the Middle East peace process. We have our doubts about American seriousness in this regard, particularly since it is Mr. Bush and not Mr. Shultz undertaking this new "opening" towards the region, and since the vice-president's trip is probably most significant as a stepping-stone to the 1988 Republican Party presidential nomination and not as a new diplomatic initiative.

In spite of all this, Israel's Zionist American allies demonstrated once again last week that, when they choose to do so, they can arouse Mr. Shultz's personal interest in things Middle Eastern, even if the issue at hand looks to us mysteriously like a witch hunt. Thus it was revealed that the secretary of state had ordered the U.S. embassy in Syria to investigate allegations that Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlas authored an anti-Jewish tract which appeared, in Arabic, in 1983. Apparently a retelling of the traditional East European tale of ritual Jewish use of Christian blood in the preparation of matzo, the book was brought to the attention of the State Department by the California-based Simon Wiesenthal Centre last month, and Mr. Shultz felt it required his personal attention. In a letter response to the Wiesenthal Centre, the secretary of state wrote: "I can assure you that I share your deep sense of outrage... I have asked that a copy of the book be provided to the U.S. embassy in Damascus with instructions that this matter be raised with the Syrian government."

Hence a request from a small group of Jews in the state of California regarding what at worst is merely a piece of literary propaganda is sufficient to bring the secretary of state down from his realm of international threats and military solutions, eliciting from America's highest diplomat his personally-expressed indignation and personally-ordered action on the issue.

Meanwhile Israeli warplanes continue to spread death and destruction over Lebanon, the rumblings of war with Syria can still be heard in the Israeli media, and the never-ending Zionist attempts to squeeze the very identity out of the Palestinian people accelerate day by day; all bringing nary a word — and certainly no sign of action — from Mr. Shultz.

Surely there is nothing so outrageous as a sense of outrage governed by political and not by human and moral considerations.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: U.S. interested in Mideast

A planned tour of the Middle East by U.S. Vice President George Bush is bound to raise some questions specially as it comes in the wake of statements by his assistants that the trip was to display Washington's deep interests in the region and its desire to help the cause of peace. The visit is interesting following a series of setbacks for the U.S. administration in the region, and could be more than an exploratory trip to the countries of the region. We wonder if such statements reflect the fact that Washington has after all realised the reasons behind its policies in our region and if this trip is aimed at reassessing the situation anew, to prevent a recurrence of any failure in the future. Another question which comes to mind is whether the U.S. administration intends to renew Washington's links with the area for the sake of imposing hegemony on it or for breathing life into the American credibility which suffered decline as a result of U.S. policies and Washington's rejection of the idea of an international conference to bring peace to the region. We also ask whether this trip is intended as a means to draw another wedge within the Arab ranks and foil attempts to re-build solidarity among Arab countries by seeming to be friendly to some governments in the region. We cannot judge Bush's visit now, but it is useful to remember that all Arab governments must be loyal to their peoples rather than foreign nations.

### Al Distour: Strengthening the construction sector

THE prime minister's new instructions passed on to various departments are bound to lead to a new stage in the development of the Jordanian construction sector. The measures will no doubt pump a new blood in the veins of the construction business and open for it new and fair opportunities for operating in the country. The prime minister's instructions came at the most suitable time and in line with other measures taken by the government and aimed at stimulating the national economy in general. The new move came to save the construction business in Jordan from the long stagnation that has prevailed for some time partly due to the world economic recession and its effects on Jordan and the Middle East, and partly due to the presence of rival engineering and construction offices in the country. The prime minister has asked all government departments and agencies to resort to local Jordanian engineering offices for designs and for implementation of construction work in Jordan. The prime minister also made it clear that all engineering offices implementing work for the government should be paid for their work promptly and without any delay.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Premier outlines Jordan's policy

IN his interview with Al Mustakbal magazine, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai shed more light on Jordan's strategy which, he said, is aimed at ending differences among Arab states and paving the way for holding an Arab summit. He said that such a summit is bound to tackle different issues and help forge a unified Arab stand. Jordan has been working hard to bring reconciliation between Iraq and Syria as a first step in this endeavour because an end to differences between these two states is bound to bring about solidarity among the majority of Arab countries and pave the way for joint Arab action. Jordan, at the same time, has been keen on bolstering its relations further with other Arab countries with the hope of achieving economic integration between Arab states. Jordan's strengthening of relations with Syria in this matter was a pivotal step in this direction and was bound to bolster the basis of Arab unity.

## Hectic activity in East-West disarmament talks

By Patrick Worsnip  
Reuters

LONDON — As the United States and the Soviet Union manoeuvre towards a possible second summit by the end of this year, the pace is hotting up at virtually all the East-West disarmament talks after a long period of marking time.

In the European cities — Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm — where negotiations are held on various aspects of arms control and security, diplomats face a summer of hard work on the new initiatives now pouring forth from East and West.

While the international climate has not yet warmed up very much, both sides are displaying a new flexibility and have set aside tensions over incidents like the U.S. raid on Libya and the Soviet nuclear accident at Chernobyl, both in April.

The Kremlin has made clear that it wants a new meeting between its leader Mikhail Gorbachev and White House leader Ronald Reagan, following the one in Geneva last November, to be tied to substantial progress on disarmament.

The Reagan administration says this is less of a priority, but still needs to convince domestic public opinion and anxious West European allies that it is making a serious effort on arms control with the Soviets.

The following is a summary of the current state of play at the various negotiating forums:

— Space, strategic and medium-range arms. Three U.S.-Soviet groups meet under this heading in Geneva.

Moscow last month proposed cuts of about one third in both sides' arsenals of long-range strategic nuclear missiles, provided U.S. research on a "Star Wars" Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) was kept to the laboratory.

Washington, which wants to press ahead with SDI, cautiously welcomed the move as a first sign of Soviet flexibility and promised to respond before the talks resume on September 18.

Some diplomats still feel prospects are better for an agreement on medium-range missiles, with a range of 1,000 to 5,000 km.

Both sides want to abolish this category in Europe but the Soviet Union is resisting U.S. demands that it also eliminate such missiles in Asia, although it has promised to freeze them. Britain and France have rejected a Soviet condition that they freeze their nuclear arsenals as part of a U.S.-Soviet accord.

— SALT-2. The White House announced on July 16 that it had agreed to a meeting of U.S. and Soviet officials around July 22 in Geneva to discuss Reagan's threat last May to break out of the 1979 SALT-2 strategic arms limitation treaty.

The unratified treaty, which both sides have claimed to be respecting, set limits on their strategic missiles. But Reagan said he would no longer feel bound by it because he claimed, the Soviet Union had violated it in several ways.

— Nuclear tests. The two superpowers said on July 16 that

their experts would meet in Geneva, possibly this week. Moscow served notice it would press for a total test ban, which is opposed by Washington. The United States said it only planned to discuss ways of verifying existing accords limiting the size of tests.

The Americans walked out of U.S.-Soviet-British talks on a comprehensive test ban in 1980. — Chemical weapons. These are discussed within the 40-nation conference on disarmament, also in Geneva.

There is general agreement for a total ban on such weapons but differences exist over how to check compliance. The United States says any country should be able to carry out short-notice inspections of a potential production plant in another country, but the Soviet Union insists on the right of refusal of such requests.

Britain tabled last week a compromise proposal allowing refusal rights only if the suspect country could satisfy the challenge by other means. — Conventional forces. For 13 years, NATO and the Warsaw Pact have been fruitlessly discussing in Vienna how to cut their troops in seven central European states. They broadly agree on small first-stage cuts by the United States and Soviet Union, but the West wants much more rigorous verification than the East will allow.

NATO is studying an ambitious proposal launched by the Warsaw Pact last month for European-wide cuts of more than 500,000 men per side by the early 1990s. The Vienna talks, now in recess, resume on September 25.

— Confidence-building measures. The European disarmament conference in Stockholm, grouping the United States, Canada and all European states except Albania, is discussing advance notification of states' military activities.

Prospects for an agreement have improved with concessions on both sides in the past three weeks. NATO raised its threshold for the size of land manoeuvres requiring advance notice, and the Warsaw Pact agreed to set aside discussion of air force activities.

The conference, which adjourned on July 18 until August 19, has a deadline of September 19 to produce a package of confidence-building measures ahead of the next European security review conference opening in Vienna in November.

President P.W. Botha said in September 1984 that Mandela must serve out his life term in prison for his 1964 conviction on charges of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the government.

But six months later, Botha offered to release Mandela if he renounced violence.

Mandela responded through his daughter, Zinzi, that he would



## Mitterrand-Chirac duet survives first shock

By Charles Campbell  
The Associated Press

PARIS — France's experiment in coexistence between a Socialist president and conservative government has survived its first severe shock, and now may be entering what one commentator calls a period of "cold war."

President Francois Mitterrand and Premier Jacques Chirac each addressed the nation on television Wednesday night (July 16) in their dispute over the government's plan to sell state-owned companies described by Mitterrand as part of the "national patrimony."

Chirac said the president's objections were "completely without foundation" and accused him of "opposing the will of the majority of the French people, expressed clearly in the legislative elections" on March 16.

Those elections — in which privatisation was part of the right's campaign platform — ended five years of Socialist government. Chirac's loose centre-right coalition emerged with a majority of three seats in the 577-member National Assembly.

But Mitterrand's seven-year term as president still has two years to run, creating the uneasy political balance known as "cohabitation," which was not contemplated in the drafting of

the 1958 constitution of the Fifth Republic.

Chirac has been proposing to sell 65 state-owned enterprises, including banks, insurance firms, oil companies and armaments suppliers, as part of a plan to invigorate the French economy.

The conflict developed when Chirac proposed selling the businesses by government decree, rather than presenting a bill to parliament, a procedure that can take weeks or months and give the opposition an opportunity to make debating points.

Mitterrand announced last Monday that he would not sign such a decree. He said he feared institutions crucial to France might wind up under foreign control.

The showdown came Wednesday at a cabinet meeting described by Chirac's spokesman as polite but tense. The premier presented his decree, and the president refused to sign.

Chirac then commanded time on all three major television networks to say he believed Mitterrand had no constitutional authority to refuse to sign a decree approved by the cabinet.

But rather than provoke what he called "a political crisis which the French people would not have understood," Chirac said his government would prepare a bill by next week to be presented to

parliament.

Included will be provisions designed to ensure that foreign investors cannot buy control — provisions that have already sparked objections from the European Economic Community.

Mitterrand has said that he will sign the bill if it is debated and passed by parliament. Chirac, however, foresees a political and governmental disaster, this approved unexpectedly popular in opinion polls and has worked fairly smoothly in practice.

As a result, politicians on both sides see danger in being perceived as causing it to break down.

Chirac's spokesman, Denis Baudouin, told reporters Thursday it was Mitterrand who started the fight.

"If there are difficulties, it's because of the president of the republic," Baudouin said. "It is not us who started what appeared for 24 hours to be the beginning of a crisis."

Baudouin said Chirac's government would keep trying to make cohabitation work, but that this week's confrontation would leave a "scar" on the relationship.

So far, Mitterrand has gained the most from cohabitation: His standing in the polls was the lowest ever for a Fifth Republic president earlier this year. But a

poll this week showed 62 per cent have a good opinion of him and 63 per cent say he is doing what he can to make cohabitation.

Chirac is the next popular politician, with 49 per cent of those surveyed saying they have a good opinion of him. Chirac and Mitterrand are likely opponents in the next presidential elections, which are scheduled for 1988 but could come sooner if cohabitation breaks down.

Such a breakdown is exactly what France's political commentators have been expecting.

"The test of force has begun. From now on the conflict is open," wrote Max Clos on Thursday on the front page of Le Figaro, which supports Chirac.

In Le Matin, a newspaper aligned with the Socialists, a commentary by Bernard Pellegrin said cohabitation "has entered a glacial period, something that could resemble the cold war."

Pellegrin suggested that Chirac provoked this week's crisis "to shake up a public opinion anaesthetised by the delights of coexistence" and losing interest in his plans to make dramatic changes in the French economy. The state has played a dominant economic role since World War II, under both left and right-wing governments.

## Black leader spends 24th birthday behind bars

By Laurinda Keys  
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Nelson Mandela spent his 24th birthday behind bars on Friday, at 68 still the symbol of resistance to apartheid and a hero among blacks.

"Those are wasted years and he is quite aware of them," said Helen Suzman, a white member of parliament from the opposition Progressive Federal Party who visited Mandela at Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town last May.

"The conditions under which he is being kept are satisfactory as far as being in a maximum-security jail can be," she said last Thursday. "He's under no physical hardship per se. But his liberty is gone."

The calls for Mandela's release from prison have come from throughout the world, from black African nations, Eastern and Western Europe, the United States and the United Nations.

Mangosuthu Buthe, chief of the 6 million Zulus and a constant critic of the ANC's militant practices, said again last week that Mandela should be released.

President P.W. Botha said in September 1984 that Mandela must serve out his life term in prison for his 1964 conviction on charges of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the government.

But six months later, Botha offered to release Mandela if he renounced violence.

Mandela responded through his daughter, Zinzi, that he would

make no promises, and that the government would have to renounce violence and dismantle the apartheid system of white privilege that denies rights to the black majority.

Botha offered last year to free him if the Soviet Union released dissident Andrei Sakharov and Angola released a South African military officer.

Some sympathisers wonder if Mandela, whom they consider to be a moderate Socialist favouring a non-racial South Africa, would be able to control and lead some of the violent, hardline groups that have developed in the past quarter-century. The young "comrades" of the townships who burn to death their opponents have been raised to revere the imprisoned Mandela. But would they obey a free Mandela?

"I would say certainly to start with," answered Mrs. Suzman. "There has been built up around him such a folklore hero role that he would be received as a hero. But how does one know what he's going to suggest to them and what they are prepared to accept?"

"He's a man who's got surprisingly moderate views after all these years. I believe he would genuinely attempt to negotiate some peaceful solution to South Africa's problems."

His agog and exiled companions in the outlawed African National Congress say he remains their leader.

Joe Slovo, a member of the ANC executive committee, has known Mandela for 40 years, since law school. "He is the symbol of resistance," Slovo said



Nelson Mandela

in Zambia last Thursday. "But he's not just a symbol. He is in substance the... head of the resistance movement in South Africa, despite the fact that he's in jail."

Slovo, a Communist, said Mandela would be able to lead all factions of the anti-apartheid movement. "I have no doubt, and that's one of the reasons why the regime is so reluctant to risk releasing him, despite universal pressure from inside and outside."

"The proliferation of levels of organisation inside the country is not a measure of division, it is a measure of the growth of the struggle," Slovo said, but added, "there are sectors in every struggle that do emerge, who don't go along."

"The last time I saw him was in a cell in Pretoria prison," said Slovo. "I was given special permission as a barrister to help him in the trial, in which he was defending himself. He behaved the way he continues

to behave 24 years later, with enormous optimism and courage. "I walked away certainly not thinking it would be so long before I saw him again."

For 20 years, Mandela helped lead a campaign of nonviolent defiance of apartheid laws, ignoring curfews, organising boycotts.

After the Sharpeville shootings of March 1960 in which 69 people were killed during riots over the pass laws that were repealed 26 years later, the government banned the ANC, declared a state of emergency and detained Mandela. When he got out of jail, he went underground.

In May, 1961 he agreed to form and lead a military wing of the ANC, *umkhonto we sive* (Spear of the Nation).

He was arrested at a roadblock near Durban on Aug. 5, 1962, his last day of freedom. He was sentenced to five years for incitement and leaving the country illegally. But while he was in prison, police raided the ANC's underground headquarters and found Mandela's outline of a proposed guerrilla struggle. He was convicted and imprisoned for life on June 12, 1964.

In his defence, Mandela declared: "I do not deny that I planned sabotage. I did not plan it in a spirit of recklessness, nor because I have any love of violence."

"I planned it as a result of a calm and sober assessment of the political situation that had arisen after years of tyranny, exploitation and oppression of my people by whites."



# Bab edh-Dhra' thrived into a proper town around the Wadi Karak waters

Text and Photos  
By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

The following is part two in a series of articles on archaeological finds along the south-eastern shores of the Dead Sea. The first four of these articles, on excavations at the Bab edh-Dhra' site, are scheduled to appear in this week's Jordan Times, while the others are planned for next week.

THE Bab edh-Dhra' site was inhabited for about a thousand years in the Early Bronze Age (around 3200-2200 B.C.). During this period, the nature and extent of the human presence changed, from seasonal camps, to small villages, to larger walled towns. A proper walled town existed on the site for about 500 years.

The early days of the settlement are probably explained by the perennial waters of the Wadi Karak, north of the site, and several springs in the immediate vicinity. These may have allowed Bab edh-Dhra' to develop into an ancient watering place for pastoral nomads who passed through the area on a seasonal basis.

The site may also have been used by small groups of travellers on the Wadi Karak route between the valley and the highlands — as

still happens today, though modern travellers tend to stop near Bab edh-Dhra' for benzene rather than to water the camels and rest.

The first people to settle at Bab edh-Dhra' seem to have been a transient community of pastoral nomads who set up seasonal camps during the EB IA period, around 3200-3050 B.C. They may have lived in simple hut-like shelters or in tents. Their dwellings gradually expanded over the area of low hills, and the settlement eventually evolved into an open village, and finally a walled town.

The EB IA people were the first to bury their dead in subterranean shaft and chamber tombs in the nearby cemetery. The cemetery is located less than a kilometre away, on the other side of the

Karak road and just west of the potash company township.

The first underground shaft tombs of the EB IA people typically included a 3-4-metre-deep and one-metre-diameter circular shaft dug out of the soft Lisan marl.

From the base of the shaft, openings radiated out into two, three, four or five dome-shaped burial chambers. Each chamber was reached through a narrow entrance blocked by stones and sealed with a thick coat of mud mortar.

Most of the human remains within the chambers were piles of bones. In most cases, these were disarticulated skeletons that were originally buried elsewhere at the time of death, and later brought to the Bab edh-Dhra' cemetery for burial in what may have been a family, clan or tribal tomb. The bones were usually placed on a reed mat, and often covered by a shroud of leather/skin or textile.

Around the bones of the deceased were placed assorted funerary objects, including dozens of pots and other vessels, unbaked clay female figurines, stone mace heads, basalt vessels, perforated beads, alabaster artifacts, wooden tools, bowls and other stone objects, and bone needles. In some cases, food offerings may have been left with the deceased, including grapes and slabs of meat.

Drs. Walter Rast and Tom Schaub, who direct the Bab edh-Dhra' excavations, feel the EB IA people were pastoral nomads who buried their dead at the Bab edh-Dhra' cemetery when they visited the site seasonally,

perhaps to take advantage of its water sources. They may first have used the site as a watering hole, then as a cemetery, and finally as a seasonal campsite. An extensive investigation of this phase of the Early Bronze Age at Bab edh-Dhra' was carried out by Dr. Donald Ortner of the Smithsonian Institution, a staff member of the expedition.

The settlement had clearly started to develop into a permanent village by the EB IB period, around 3050-2200 B.C. By this time, its inhabitants were building simple rectangular or square houses of mud-bricks on stone foundations. These structures were obviously designed for more than seasonal use, and represent the earliest evidence of year-round

occupation of the site.

Interior and exterior walls were often plastered, and roofs of matted sections of clay-plastered reeds rested on wooden poles. The EB IB settlement was an open village, though there are traces of mud-brick enclosure walls in some exposed lower areas between the hillocks that dot the site. These mud-brick walls may perhaps be seen as an early attempt to protect the settlement against external danger or attack by building a crude fortification wall.

The EB IB community continued to dig shaft tombs, but also buried its dead in circular, mud-brick "chamber houses," built partly above and partly below the ground. As would be expected when a nomadic community settles down into a permanent village, disarticulated secondary burials largely disappear, and the deceased are buried in the village cemetery immediately after death.

The EB IB tombs also show the first signs of successive burials in the same tomb or chamber house. Typically, old burials were dismembered and moved to the sides and backs of burial chambers to make room for new interments.

The EB IB people may also have practiced communal, rather than family or clan, burials, to economise on the amount of land taken up by burials.

Dr. Rast speculates this may reflect new pressures on available land resources, due to the growing size of the village, the land taken up for cultivated agriculture and the expansion of the cemetery itself.

Considerable burning evidence



Dr. Tom Schaub stands in the shaft of an Early Bronze Age tomb at the Bab edh-Dhra' cemetery, with entrances to tomb chambers visible at bottom of shaft. At top of photo are some of the hundreds of other shaft tombs in the cemetery.

throughout the EB IB village and cemetery, and many skulls with traumatic injuries (such as are caused by blows by axes, swords or stone weapons), suggest that the EB IB settlement lived in a period of increased hostility, and ultimately came to a violent end. All or some of the EB IB people

remained on the site, and eventually rebuilt their village into a larger and stronger settlement in the EB II period. The pottery and other cultural artifacts of the EB II people, as shown by Dr. Schaub's studies, indicate clear stylistic and technological ties and continuity with the EB IB culture.



In centre-foreground of photo, a round, chamber house used during the EB IB period, before the chamber houses had evolved into a rectangular shape.

## Salvation of the world with mega-projects

By David Foster  
The Associated Press

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Sciepts could have a field day with those who dream of damming the Bering Strait, tunnelling through the Himalayas or building a 20-trillion-dollar solar collector.

But sciepts weren't invited to this week's global infrastructure projects conference, a gathering of about 60 scientists, businessmen and visionaries who believe the road to global salvation is paved with "mega-projects."

One participant is Harold Heinze, an oil company president who proposes building a road from Alaska's Prudhoe Bay to Norway — by way of the North Pole. He calls it "World Route 1" and says it could shorten trade routes between North America and Northern Europe.

It may sound far out, but Heinze points to other huge projects his company, Arco Alaska Inc., has helped build: The 800-mile trans-Alaska oil pipeline and the oil field at remote Prudhoe Bay. "Twenty years ago, if I had stood with you at the shore of Prudhoe Bay and said that a large industrial complex will exist right here, you would have laughed at me," Heinze said.

"Five years later, you would have started to believe me. Maybe I'm saying the same thing now. Maybe five years from now, I'll look very visionary. Or maybe I'll look really dumb."

Those meeting at Alaska Pacific University are willing to take the chance.

What's at stake, some participants said Monday July 7, is nothing less than the survival of humanity.

Many projects are aimed at increasing agricultural output or generating cheap energy in the world's poorer nations.

"It is imperative today to solve the problems of the Third World, in which annually 20 to 30 million people are reported to be dying of hunger and famine," said Masaki Nakajima, head of the global infrastructure fund and the conference's keynote speaker.

Mega-projects require mega-funds, he said, and that requires cooperation of nations now more inclined toward conflict.

"What we need now is ... a concrete and widely acceptable alternative to the escalating arms race and arms sales that keep alive the threat of nuclear war," said Nakajima, director of the Mitsubishi Research Institute of Tokyo.

Some alternatives, as proposed by conference participants: — Build a 53-mile-long dam

across the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia to let engineers control the arctic ocean's currents and make the North Pacific's climate more temperate.

— Pump up groundwater, divert rivers and introduce new plant species to make green the Sahara desert and arid lands of the Sinai and Arabian peninsulas.

— Build a manned base on the moon. "The feasibility is pretty much assured," said Michael B. Duke. He would like to convince his employer, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, that the project is also desirable.

— Erect a huge solar energy collector in a remote part of the world. It would cost at least \$20 trillion to build but could produce the energy equivalent of 200 billion barrels of oil each year, its sponsors say.

— Dain the Sanpo river between China and the Indian province of Assam to make it flow into India through a tunnel under the Himalayas. A hydroelectric project there, it is said, could generate 330 billion kilowatt-hours a year.

Many projects are ideas whose times have not quite come. Timetables for completion are extremely loose. Few projects have price tags, and for those that do, it is not clear who will pay the bill.

These are small concerns for visionaries.

"They don't deal the way we do with the world," said Carla Beam, a public relations specialist called in to help publicise the conference. "They don't pay that much attention to specifics."

A conference sponsor, the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study, had plans to select a few projects for further study by the end of the conference. The global infrastructure fund, meanwhile, will continue trying to persuade leaders of the world's nations and large corporations to fund its proposals.

It is beyond the control of anyone at the conference to say which, if any, of their paper projects will become reality.

"You need the right political situation for a project to be sanctioned," said Sir Hermann Bondi, chairman of the Nobel and Rockefeller Foundations. But when the situation is right, the sponsors of mega-projects want to be there, before the political climate shifts again.

"You must be able to answer all the questions," said Bondi. "That is where we feel we have a part to play."

## European jobless rate finally falling but still painfully high

By Robert Burns  
The Associated Press

BRUSSELS, Belgium — Western Europe's jobless rate is falling for the first time this decade, but economists say the turnaround is much too modest to signal the start of an employment boom.

"Far from it," said Rainer Rau, Director of Chase Econometrics, and economic forecasting firm in West Germany. He and other analysts predict Europe will still be struggling with unemployment above the 10-per cent level in 1990 and beyond.

Oddly, this gloomy assessment comes at a time when other key areas of the European economy are flourishing. Business profits and investment are up, inflation and interest rates are down. The region's overall economic growth is expected to be the highest since 1979.

But the momentum of a European economic recovery — now in its fourth year and gathering new strength from the collapse of oil prices — has started to chip away only slightly at the jobless ranks.

European governments have scored some recent successes in creating jobs. But most of the gains have been offset by increases in the number of people entering the labour force and by a further shedding of jobs in some old-line industries such as textiles and shipbuilding.

In the European Community, the average unemployment rate is projected to fall to 10.8 per cent of the labour force this year from 11.1 per cent last year — the first yearly decline since 1979, when it stood at 5.5 per cent.

In the European Community's economic service, says the 12 member countries will add about 900,000 new jobs this year — the fastest rate of employment growth since 1973. One million new jobs are expected in 1987.

West Germany, alone, will account for more than one-quarter of the EC jobs created this year, Rau estimates. France, on the other hand, is

expected to register a net loss of 40,000 jobs after having shed 50,000 last year, the French National Statistics Institute says.

Unemployment rates in Belgium, West Germany and The Netherlands came down a bit in May; in Italy, France and Britain they went up.

The uneven nature of the recovery bothers some economists who are not convinced Europe's labour miseries are over.

"There is some improvement, but I don't think it will be sufficient to get unemployment down a lot," said Wouter Van Ginneken, an employment analyst at the Geneva-based International Labor Organisation.

He said Europe was far from matching the United States' success in creating jobs and reducing its unemployment rate to 7.1 per cent. Europe's other major economic partner, Japan, has a 2.7 per cent jobless rate.

Manuel Marin, EC commissioner for employment policy, said earlier this month that barring unforeseen economic changes the jobless rate would remain above 10 per cent through the end of the decade.

That is a troubling prospect for a continent that in the 1960s and early 70s grew accustomed to nearly full employment. In 1970, for example, West Germany's jobless rate was 0.6 per cent.

France and The Netherlands had 1.3 per cent out of work. Luxembourg had no unemployment.

Then came the first of two oil-price shocks that jolted the world economy and threw Western Europe into an economic tailspin from which it has yet to fully recover. High unemployment is one of its legacies.

So despite a decline in the average unemployment rate this year and possibly next year, the total number of people holding jobs still will be below the 1980 level, the EC economics service says.

Using the European

Community as a policy coordinator, European governments are beginning to follow the American lead by focusing on job creation in small business, particularly those in services and new technologies.

At a summit meeting last month, EC leaders resolved to encourage the start-up of new businesses, simplify corporate tax laws and seek more pan-European cooperation in developing new technologies.

European leaders seem agreed that their top priority in industrial strategy should be promoting technological innovation.

A recent EC study said Europe's persistent job crisis was due in large part to the inability of key industries to compete in high technology fields.

It said Europe had sought to protect traditional industries such as steel, where developing countries are now prominent, while neglecting more dynamic, high-growth industries.

Substantial efforts are under way:

— In Belgium, the regional government of Dutch-speaking Flanders invested 2.5 billion francs (\$55 million) in a sophisticated micro-electronics research laboratory that opened in June.

— The Dutch and West German governments are kicking in one-third of the bill for a cooperative venture by Siemens AG and N.V. Philips to develop submicron-chip technologies for computers and to help Europe catch up with the United States and Japan in this field.

— Eighteen European countries have launched the French-inspired Eureka programme to boost cross-border collaboration in high-technology and stem the flow of European research talent to the United States.

— The EC administrative headquarters has proposed an ambitious programme for eliminating trade barriers between the member states by 1992.

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# Kenya's Obwocha sets record in steeplechase

**BIRMINGHAM, England (R) —** Kenya's Samson Obwocha set a world best for the seldom-run 2,000 metres steeplechase Saturday and American Ed Moses extended his unbeaten run in the men's 400 metres hurdles to 112 on the second and final day of the Birmingham Athletics meeting.

Obwocha, who is ranked only seventh in Kenya, caused a minor upset when he forced compatriot Julius Korir, the Commonwealth and Olympic champion, into second place.

Steve Willmot of Canada took the field through the early stages with four times New Zealand champion Peter Renner and the Kenyan pair tucked in behind.

Renner, never comfortable when not in the lead, took over the pace, with the two Kenyans running easily behind him.

With 200 metres to go, Korir struck but he was surprisingly overtaken by Obwocha, who powered to victory in five minutes

19.68 seconds. The previous world best of 5:20.00 was set by Poland's Krzysztof Wesolowski two years ago.

Moses, the world and Olympic champion, celebrated his first appearance in Britain for six years with a flowing performance. The 30-year-old American broke before the starter's gun but was outwardly unworried on the restart, running out an easy winner in 48.31.

Moses, who holds the world record at 47.02 and is unbeaten since 1977, told reporters he thought he could break the 47-second barrier this year.

Olympic champion and world

record holder Evelyn Ashford of the United States stormed through the final 40 metres of the women's 100 to win in 11.09 seconds ahead of compatriot Alice Brown, who clocked 11.14.

Ashford, who has made a triumphant return to top competition after taking last season off to have a child, said she believed she could break her world record of 10.76 before retiring.

She said she planned to return to the United States for a sports festival in Houston on August 1-2 and then rejoin the Grand Prix circuit.

Jamaica's Bert Cameron, the world champion, showed that it would not only be the Africans who would be missed at the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games next week when he won the men's 400 metres, Cameron headed a classy field to win in 45.27 seconds.

round of 67, was in second place four shots behind. He also shot 34 for the front nine, with six straight pars followed by two birdies and a bogey.

Brand, 30, went to the turn in 36, dropping shots at the fourth, fifth and ninth, but gained a stroke with a birdie on the long seventh.

Ian Woosnam of Britain, whose opening round of 70 made him the only player to match par, was back in contention after a 34 on the front nine. He picked up another shot at the 10th and was in fourth place six shots behind Norman.

## Norman extends lead at British Open

**TURNBERRY, Scotland (R) —** Greg Norman of Australia extended his lead to four shots midway through the third round of the British Open Golf Championship Saturday and began to threaten a runaway victory.

Norman, 31, whose championship record-equalling 63 Friday gave him a two-shot overnight lead over Gordon Brand Senior of Britain, battled against rising winds to post a one-under par 34 over the front nine of the 6,957-yard Ailsa course Saturday.

He shot birdie threes on the first and fifth holes with putts of six and 25 feet, but lost two shots with a double bogey at the sixth where he drove into a bunker.

He reached the long seventh green in two and two-putted for another birdie then added another, his fourth, at the eighth hole on a 15-foot putt.

He dropped a shot at the ninth where he was in trouble off the tee and could only play on to the fairway.

Tommy Nakajima of Japan, who shot Friday's second-best

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Bernard wins 16th leg of Tour de France

**GAP, France (AP) —** Jean-Francois Bernard of France won the 16th leg of the Tour de France by a margin of more than three minutes, while his teammate Bernard Hinault maintained the yellow jersey of the overall leader. Bernard and three other cyclists escaped from the pack during the 246.5-kilometre course from the ancient Roman arena in Nîmes to Gap in the French Alps, often riding in the teeth of the famed "mistral," the region's ferocious north wind.

### Czechs stop Yugoslavia in Davis Cup play

**SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia (R) —** Czechoslovakia reached the Davis Cup tennis world group semifinals and a meeting with holders Sweden when they convincingly won the doubles rubber Saturday and took an unassailable 3-0 lead in their quarter-final tie against Yugoslavia.

### Shahrestani will retire to stud in U.S.

**LONDON (AP) —** Shahrestani, winner of the Epsom and Irish Derbys this year, will retire to stud at the Three Chimneys Farm, in Kentucky, United States, at the end of his career, a spokesman for trainer Michael Stoute said Saturday. Owned by the Aga Khan, the colt, a son of Nijinsky, was foaled in the "blue grass state" and will return to replace his owner's Shadedee, who will move to the nearby Gainsborough stud. The 1979 United States Triple Crown winner Seattle Slew will remain at Three Chimneys to stand alongside Shahrestani.

### Edinburgh boycott grows to 18

**EDINBURGH (R) —** Plans for the Commonwealth Games were thrown into further chaos Saturday when four more nations decided to desert the sporting event, bringing the number of withdrawals to 18.

The West African country of Gambia and the Caribbean countries of Barbados and Guyana banned their athletes from taking part in the Games, due to start in Edinburgh on July 24, in protest against Britain's policies in South Africa.

In London, the High Commissioner (Ambassador) of Lesotho, a kingdom land-locked by South Africa, said it had decided against sending its 17-member team to the Scottish capital.

High Commissioner John Kolane told Reuters: "We are not boycotting the Games. We are not participating because we do not have athletes of the required standard."

The only sign of relief Saturday for Games organisers, who insisted the event would go ahead, came when the Indian government said it had decided to postpone an announcement on whether to join the black African-led boycott.

Botswana has still to decide whether it will take part, its High Commissioner to Zimbabwe said in Harare.

Ken Northwick, chairman of the Games Organising Committee, told Reuters the boycotts had hit the sporting extravaganza badly, but he predicted that the withdrawals would come to an end in the next two days.

A spokesman for the organisers said meanwhile that the situation at the Games headquarters was "absolutely frantic" as efforts were under way to reschedule events after the latest withdrawals.

Organisers said more than 1,000 competitors and officials had arrived and more were on their way to the Scottish capital.

## Britain, Italy fall in Davis Cup

**WIMBLEDON, England (Agencies) —** Australia, inspired by another superb performance from Pat Cash, reached the semifinal of the 1986 Davis Cup team tennis competition on Saturday, comprehensively beating Britain in the doubles to take an invincible 3-0 lead in the best-of-five match series.

Cash and his partner, John Fitzgerald, beat the scratch British pair of Jeremy Bates and Colin Dowdeswell 6-1, 7-5, 6-4 in just an hour and 35 minutes to clinch a semifinal match at home against either Mexico or the United States.

The result was a huge disappointment for the big crowd who had flocked to Wimbledon's no. 1 court at the All England Club to support the British team after Friday's one-sided singles matches, both won in straight sets by the higher-ranked Australians.

But with Cash serving brilliantly and moving cat-like round the court, Britain again failed to win a single set and Bates and Dowdeswell were never able to disrupt the smooth game of their opponents, who at times showed

uncanny understanding. Britain's chances of winning the doubles and keeping the quarterfinal encounter alive until Sunday's reverse singles suffered a crucial blow even before a ball was hit.

Bates had to step in at the last moment to replace John Lloyd, who was suffering from a nagging shoulder injury.

While Lloyd and Dowdeswell had not lost in five Davis Cup matches together as a team, Dowdeswell had never played a single competitive match with Bates, increasing an already daunting task against an Australian pair that also was unbeaten in Davis Cup play.

Cash, who reached the last eight in the men's singles at this year's Wimbledon, had thrashed Bates on Friday and was equally strong as a doubles player, dropping just eight points in eight service games.

The first set was over in just 21 minutes as the hesitant British pair was repeatedly pulled out of position and given a lesson in anticipation and teamwork.

Bates and Dowdeswell fought furiously to level the match and

recovered from 1-3 to 5-4 in the second set.

But Cash held serve, the Australians then broke Dowdeswell and Fitzgerald served out the set.

Two sets down, Bates and Dowdeswell began to consult after almost every point to try and find a chink in the Australians' armour.

But instead, they quickly went two breaks behind in the third set and trailed 1-4 to a super-charged Australian pair.

They narrowed the gap to 3-4, breaking Cash's serve for the only time, but three games later it was all over, Cash fittingly serving out the match with a clean ace.

In Bastad, Sweden, Wimbledon doubles champions Mats Wilander and Joakim Nystrom beat Paolo Cane and Claudio Panatta 6-4, 7-5, 6-2 to clinch victory for holders Sweden against Italy in their Davis Cup quarter-final tie Saturday.

Their straight sets triumph in an hour and a half secured a winning 3-0 lead in the tie following victories in the singles rubbers Friday by Wilander over Cane and Nystrom over Panatta.

## Goodwill Games a heavy financial loss

By Clare Fallon

Reuter

**MOSCOW —** Promoters of the inaugural Goodwill Games here admitted publicly for the first time Saturday that their financial losses would be heavier than predicted.

American media tycoon Ted Turner, whose broadcasting company put \$55 million into the 17-day event, had said he expected to lose \$10 million after lower than expected revenues from sponsors.

But he said Saturday that disappointing television ratings in

the United States gave some sponsors the right to claim back money from his Turner Broadcasting System (TBS).

"It could be as much as another three, four or possibly five million dollars," Turner told a news conference. Audience ratings were below our original estimates."

Many U.S. sports federations, geared up to a four-year cycle of training for the Olympics, did not send their best competitors to the Games, which end Sunday.

Tipsters serving in the Armed Forces were banned from competing by the U.S. Defence

Department and leading swimmers were left behind to prepare for next month's world championships in Madrid.

But Turner, who conceived the Games as a way of reuniting Russian and U.S. athletes kept apart by boycotts of the last two Olympic Games, said he was not worried by the loss.

"I feel this is an insignificant amount to invest in an event of this magnitude to get it started," he said. "I am very optimistic about the long-term future of these Games as a commercial enterprise."

## Navratilova greeted by parents in Prague

By Stephanie Nebel

Reuter

**PRAGUE —** Clutching her American passport, millionaire tennis star Martina Navratilova returned to her native Czechoslovakia Saturday for the first time since she defected in 1975.

She was welcomed at Prague Airport by her parents and a mob of Western journalists here to cover the Federation Cup Tennis Tournament opening on Monday.

Jana and Miroslav Navratil embraced their 29-year-old daughter and handed her a bouquet of pink roses on her arrival after a long flight from her home in Dallas, Texas.

Navratilova, who became an American citizen in 1981, was asked how she felt being back in her homeland. "Great," she told the 50 or so Western journalists clamouring around the world's number one woman tennis player.

Czechoslovak police allowed the reporters full access to Navratilova, who arrived wearing a khaki trouser suit and diamond earrings.

She was driven off in the back of her parents' car to join her team-mates at the Intercontinental Hotel in central Prague.

U.S. team captain Marty Riessen told Reuters that Navratilova was exhausted but eager to begin practice.

"I think she's pretty drained. But she'll be on the courts here this afternoon," he said.

Navratilova will lead the American team which last won the Federation Cup in 1982 with the help of her devastating serve-and-volley game.

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### Cinema RAGHADAN

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### HANDS OF STEEL

Performances: 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15



# Budget director does not expect recession in U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Budget Director James Miller Friday said the United States was not headed into a recession but that economic growth this year would fall short of the four per cent forecast by the Reagan administration.

Mr. Miller, director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), also forecast a budget deficit of less than \$200 billion for the 1987 financial year, which begins on Oct. 1.

He said in a television interview: "I think the 1987 budget deficit will be higher than we estimated at \$144 billion, but just how much we can't be sure... I think \$200 billion is on the high side for 1987."

He added: "We've been going through the last couple of weeks, the last three or four weeks, some uncertainty periods in our economy and the reason for optimism, I think, has diminished."

Sluggish U.S. economic performance in recent months has sparked predictions of a major downturn. Mr. Miller said the economy had deteriorated marginally but took a generally optimistic view.

"We're not headed for a recession in my judgment, but the rate of growth for fiscal '86 will not be as high as we had projected at four per cent," he said. "I think for '87 though, it's going to be a little higher."

was uncertain about the exact degree and timing. The report said that lower oil prices and interest rates should give the economy a boost, while business investments should improve.

"Clearly, the Fed sees a solid third and fourth quarter rebound in economic activity," said Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. financial analyst, Mr. William Sullivan. The Fed's projections implied at least three per cent growth rate during the second half of the year, he said.

Some economists said the Fed was too optimistic and may have to ease further to achieve that goal.

"It's still too high a forecast on the economy," said Chase Econometrics Chairman Lawrence Chimerine. A sizeable pickup in the second half would be needed, raising the probability of a further lowering of the key discount rate, particularly in light of the low inflation forecast, he said.

"It points to more willingness to ease further — and they will unless the economy starts to pick up," Mr. Chimerine said.

The Fed in its report said it thought its monetary objectives should support a strengthening of the economy during the last half of the year but said it would remain flexible.

"The uncertainties associated with the economic outlook appear to be quite large and continued vigilance and flexibility in the conduct of policy clearly are needed," the Fed said.

The U.S. Federal Reserve Bank influences the economy by controlling the supply of money. An easy money stance would help to boost the economy but also raises concern about reigniting inflation.

Last week the Fed cut its discount rate, the interest it charges on overnight loans to financial institutions, after a string of data showed U.S. economic growth surprisingly slow. The half per cent reduction brought the key rate to its lowest level since January 1978.

It was the third cut in the interest rate this year and a number of economists said they saw it as a signal for further easing on the part of the central bank.

A number of economists expect that when the government releases its GNP report this week, it will show only a two per cent or less annual growth rate for the second half of the year.

The Fed said improvement in the U.S. economy would depend on its ability to reduce its huge trade deficit and that growth in demand among its key trading partners would be crucial to meeting that goal.

"Much of the uncertainty about a pickup in growth turns on the strength of economic performance in other industrialized countries," the Fed said.

Its decision to retain the targets it set earlier this year for growth in the basic money supply surprised some economists but others said there was little else it could do.

## Saudi Arabia abandons oil output quota, MEES says

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia has abandoned commitment to abide by any oil output quota unless its OPEC partners reach a new agreement on controlling production, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Saturday.

The Nicosia-based newsletter, which has close ties to top Saudi oil officials, said the kingdom was "simply not prepared to remain as the only OPEC country observing the old quota."

OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) set a 4.35 million barrels per day (b/d) quota for Saudi Arabia in October 1984 within an overall ceiling of 16 million b/d.

Until last month, the Saudis had stuck fairly closely to their quota, but oil industry sources told Reuters last week that Saudi crude production was now about six million b/d.

"Unless and until a new and binding agreement on production control and quota distribution is reached between the oil exporting countries, Saudi Arabia will not feel obliged to abide by any specific production limitation," said MEES in an issue to be published on Monday.

It said OPEC production for July was running at "well over 19.5 million b/d," or two million b/d ahead of demand.

Saudi Arabia would not flood the market with its full output capacity of eight to nine million b/d, MEES said, "but... there is no reason why Saudi output should not continue at its present average of between five and six million b/d."

American states suffer

Meanwhile, Texas and Alaska, their petroleum-fueled economies stunned by slumping oil prices, are imposing sharp budget cuts to head off the threat of record deficits.

"This is the most difficult time in this state's history, at least in this century," Texas Governor Mark White said last week, calling the state legislature to a special session Aug. 6 to cope with a budget deficit that could top \$3 billion.

Alaska's latest revenue projection says falling oil prices will cost the state \$900 million, or 40 per cent of its current budget.

Governor Bill Sheffield announced immediate, sharp cuts in state spending.

At mid-week, contracts for August delivery of the price of West Texas Intermediate, the best-known U.S. crude, closed at \$12.58 per barrel.

Alaskan North Slope oil prices have hit a third of their 1985 level. That will cost Alaska's economy \$857.2 million in the current fiscal year, and \$482.4 million in fiscal 1988, revenue officials said.

The situation is mirrored in other oil-dependent states. Oklahoma this year cut overall state appropriations by 13 per cent, or \$331 million.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (I.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, July 12, '86 and ending Wednesday, July 16, '86. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Petra Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	2244	4734	2,150	2,090	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	5540	10956	1,980	1,970	1,000
Jordan Gulf Bank	4959	6959	1,440	1,400	1,000
Housing Bank	779	1250	1,600	1,600	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	3115	6093	2,000	1,950	1,000
Cairo Amman Bank	54	1512	28,000	28,000	5,000
Bank of Jordan	796	14272	18,100	17,700	5,000
Arab Bank	540	71529	131,750	132,000	10,000
Jordan National Bank	15631	39354	2,530	2,520	1,000
Jordan Finance House for Development	5620	4608	0,820	0,820	1,000
Islamic Investment House	11076	9210	0,850	0,830	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	25820	20655	1,290	1,300	1,000
Finance and Credit Corporation	16330	5355	0,840	0,820	1,000
National Financial Investments	62059	74386	1,200	1,200	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	36446	21865	0,610	0,560	1,000
Jordan Securities Corporation	3560	3409	0,950	1,000	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1,000
Industrial Development Bank	250	345	1,370	1,380	1,000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan French Insurance	1848	4703	2,570	2,550	1,000
REFCO Life Insurance	4905	2145	0,930	0,940	1,000
Jordan Insurance	600	6000	10,000	10,000	1,000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	700	504	0,730	0,720	1,000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	2000	1500	0,780	0,750	1,000
Holy Land Insurance	1000	950	0,950	0,950	1,000
Arabian Seas Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Philadelphia Insurance	1250	940	0,800	0,760	1,000
Arab Union International Insurance	1000	1000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jerusalem Insurance	1390	1946	1,400	1,400	1,000
Petra Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	1100	846	0,780	0,760	1,000
Universal Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
General Insurance	1666	2665	1,600	1,600	1,000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10,000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Darco for Housing and Investment	39104	25429	0,620	0,630	1,000
Real Estate Investment (Agarco)	5250	2866	0,540	0,540	1,000
Arab Development and Investment	—	—	—	—	—
General Investment	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan Leasing Corporation	2104	1404	0,650	0,670	1,000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	26137	5141	0,690	0,720	1,000
Jordanian Electric Power	5030	7646	1,520	1,520	1,000
Irbid District Electricity	200	200	1,010	1,000	1,000
Arab International Hotels	6165	2238	0,360	0,360	1,000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	24940	18491	0,730	0,740	1,000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing, Publishing and Distributing	800	360	0,500	0,450	1,000
Jordan Dairy	30080	34297	1,140	1,140	1,000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	3414	8445	1,380	1,460	1,000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	40845	23151	0,560	0,560	1,000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	6581	14766	2,250	2,220	1,000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	2643	4825	1,850	1,650	1,000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Aladdin Industries	8730	4916	0,550	0,580	1,000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	18755	15912	0,850	0,850	1,000
Jordan Worst Mills	243	948	3,900	3,900	1,000
Jordan Ceramics	6855	6855	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chemical Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Industries and Matches (JIMCO)	3250	1697	0,530	0,520	1,000
Dar Al Daw' for Development and Investment	11166	16802	1,500	1,510	1,000
National Steel Industries	3000	3600	1,210	1,200	1,000
Universal Chemical Industries	35868	24265	0,800	0,710	1,000
General Mining	6981	12589	1,760	1,510	1,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	3281	22787	6,960	6,980	5,000
Jordan Lime & Brick	1000	240	0,240	0,240	1,000
National Industries	775	478	0,630	0,610	1,000
Arab Paper Coverting and Trading	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	530	550	1,070	1,040	1,000
Livestock and Poultry	500	260	0,550	0,520	1,000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	3200	4017	1,260	1,260	1,000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	5733	15045	2,620	2,630	1,000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1,000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	1,060	1,010	1,000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1,000
Orient Dry Batteries	200	124	0,630	0,620	1,000
Woolco Industries	860	1588	1,820	1,820	1,000
Jordan Tanning	—	—	—	—	1,000
Grand total	516547	601528			

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1986**  
GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today's oncoming full moon brings considerable activity, especially where anything of a practical and organizational nature is concerned.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Give more thought to home and practical interests today and make better arrangements for the future.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day to visit with persons who can be of assistance to you. Make those long-distance phone calls.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) A fine day for planning how to add to the assets you now enjoy so that you can have a more prominent position.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) Good day to sit down with outside associates and come to a better agreement. Be money-wise.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Make a plan that will help you to gain your personal aims. Know how to communicate better with co-workers.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make it a point to see as many friends as possible. Plan your itinerary early so all goes well.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Attend some public meeting. You could take a close tie with you. It could be educational.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Go over those ideas you wish to put in operation and start putting them to work. Organize your wardrobe.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Show your mate that you have practical ideas. You both can make them work to gain more security.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Many situations rise that give you a better idea on how you stand. Improve relationship with a partner.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study how to become more efficient at your daily routines. Be sure to handle the important things without fail.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan the evening so that it can be full of romance and gain much affection. Be careful driving.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be capable in putting ideas or products across to others, so be sure to slant the education along business lines that will add to the natural talents. One who will be fond of family life here. Give your progeny plenty of good food and affection.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Gayle Dean

ACROSS

1 Medieval implement

2 Case

3 Student

4 Unemployed

5 Appointed

6 Absentee

7 Actor

8 Short sound

9 Set

10 Blatant

11 First word of

12 Signs up for

13 Bright star

14 In origin

15 Star

16 Lush also

17 Spies

18 Sign

19 Author of

20 Quota

21 Stream output

22 Map sound

23 Legions

24 Fruit

25 Shave

26 Short word

27 Quota

28 Hoped

29 Used

30 End of quote

31 Verbal point

32 Over

33 Can

34 Pasture

35 Mock

36 Dominate

37 Command

38 Look

39 It, really

40 City

41 Game of

42 Children

43 Winged

44 High pressure

45 Decade

46 Sport shoe

47 Can

48 Plover

49 Half

50 Gp.

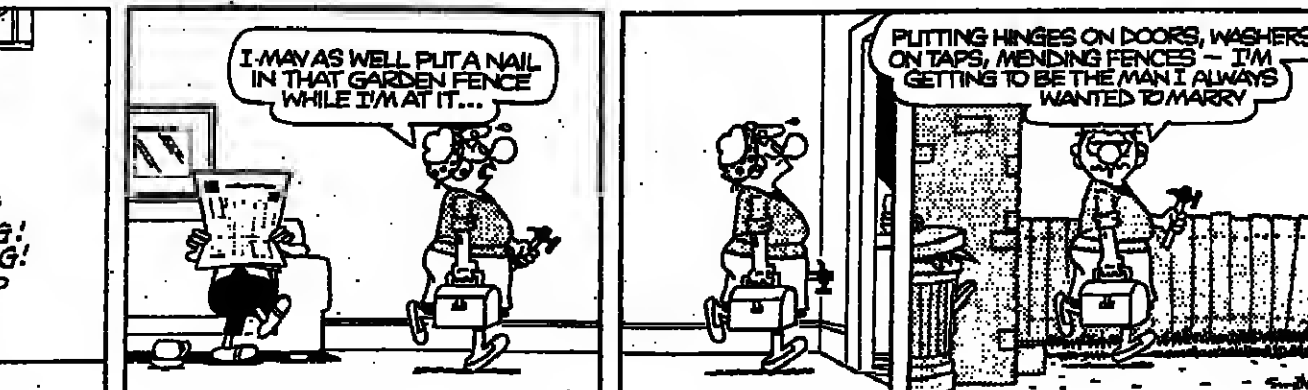
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

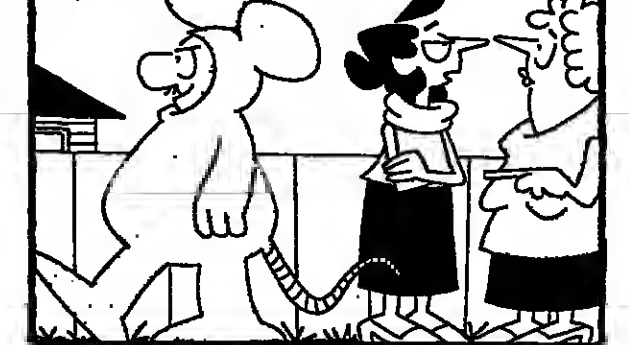


## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF

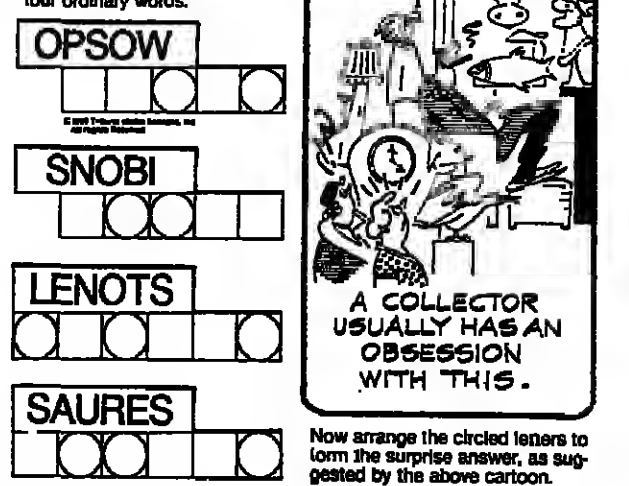
By Harris



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henry Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: O O O O O O O O O O

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BUDOM FOUNT STUDIO INWARD



# Reagan to stress opposition to tougher Pretoria sanctions

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan, readying a speech on South Africa, will spell out no radical departures from current U.S. policy but may announce the selection of a black businessman as the next American ambassador to Pretoria, officials say.

The president will make the address Tuesday at the White House.

Despite pressures from Congress and elsewhere for a tougher policy toward the white-led government, Mr. Reagan said Friday, "I am very much opposed to punitive sanctions" as a way to force South Africa to abandon apartheid.

One official familiar with the content of Mr. Reagan's address said, "we're going to put increasing pressure on them... but there is no magic bullet."

Another U.S. official said Mr. Reagan would appeal to the South African government to engage in a dialogue with blacks. Both officials insisted on anonymity.

One official said "the opportunity is still there for the dialogue of reconciliation to commence and to move away from apartheid."

The system of legal segregation under which 5 million whites dominate South Africa's 24 million voteless blacks. Since September 1984, more than 2,000 people have died in anti-apartheid violence.

"There's not going to be any radical departures" from current policy, the official added. Under the so-called constructive engagement policy, the United States has refrained from harsh economic or political sanctions while continuing to try to persuade Pretoria to ease its race laws.

Robert J. Brown, a black businessman from North Carolina, has been sounded out by Reagan aides about being the next ambassador to South Africa, and has said he is willing to serve.

Mr. Reagan wants to name Brown, and the South African government — which by diplomatic custom has veto power over the president's emissary — has not raised any objections yet, an official said.

Mr. Brown would be the first black to be American ambassador to South Africa.

However, a report in Saturday's Washington Post said Mr. Brown's nomination has run into a hitch and that his name was removed from a draft of Mr. Reagan's speech.

The report, attributed to unidentified U.S. officials, said the hitch appeared to be related to rumours concerning Mr. Brown's involvement with a prominent Nigerian government official who was later accused of absconding with millions of dollars from that country.

The Nigerian, Umaru Dikko, was a senior political adviser to his brother-in-law, former President Shehu Shagari, who was overthrown by the military in December 1983.

Meanwhile, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, in an interview with several correspondents, said a total ban on trade with South Africa would be "very counterproductive" because it would throw blacks out of work, cause massive unemployment, upset South Africa's economy and hurt other nations that have economic relations with South Africa.

"How can you help solve a problem if you create a worse problem," Mr. Regan said.

He also argued that South Africa is of strategic importance to the United States, supplying minerals and materials available elsewhere only from the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Secretary of State George Shultz have discussed possible further moves in efforts to change South Africa's racial policies, the State Department said Friday.

The talks took place during a 24-hour trip to Washington in which Sir Geoffrey also briefed Mr. Shultz and President Reagan on the recent visit to London of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb told reporters that at a 90-minute meeting Thursday night, "The United States and the United Kingdom exchanged views on possible further moves in the current effort to advance the process of ending apartheid and producing a new non-racial constitutional society in South Africa."

He said the United States expected to continue intensive discussions on these issues with the British and other governments.

Both the Reagan administration and the British government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are resisting intense pressure to invoke trade sanctions against Pretoria.

Sir Geoffrey told reporters Thursday night, "none of us believes that comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions across the board will suddenly produce the changes we all want in South Africa."

But he added, "we have agreed to consider whether further measures might be necessary."

White House spokesman Edward Djerejian said Friday the administration had no indication that the British government was changing its mind on sanctions.

## S. African troops kill 4 protesters

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Security forces shot dead four blacks in a series of clashes with protesters in the eastern Cape province, the government reported Saturday.

In one battle in Zwijde, a township near the industrial city of Port Elizabeth, a group of blacks hurled 15 gasoline bombs at a police vehicle Friday night, and officers fired two shots, killing a 19-year-old black man, the Bureau for Information said.

In another Port Elizabeth township, blacks stoned a security force foot patrol, and a member fired a single shot, killing a black man.

A group of about 20 blacks in Fingo, near the inland city of Grahamstown, stoned a black councillor's house Friday evening. Guards shot dead a black man.

Early Saturday, a group of mixed-race people stoned the house of a security force member in Dusseldorp, a rural eastern Cape town. He fired two shots and killed one of the attackers, the bureau said in its daily report.

More than 2,000 people have been killed in violence since September 1984. The bureau says violence has declined steadily under the emergency measures.

The government Friday released from detention one of the nation's most prominent black activists, Zwelake Sisulu, after nearly a month in custody under the emergency rules.

Also Friday, colleagues disclosed the release from detention of Azhar Cachalia, national treasurer of the United Democratic Front (UDF) anti-apartheid coalition, who was picked up on the first day of the emergency along with hundreds of other activists.

Mr. Sisulu told reporters he hoped his release would set the stage for the freeing of other detainees.

"It's a great relief to be out. I wish it will be a precedent for others," Mr. Sisulu said.

Meanwhile, the nation's most prominent black leader, Nelson Mandela, spent his 24th consecutive birthday in prison and three of the world's most powerful labour leaders arrived in South Africa to show support for detained labour leaders.

Mr. Sisulu, editor of the New Nation newspaper, is the son of Walter Sisulu, a former African National Congress (ANC) leader now jailed in Pollsmoor Prison with Dr. Mandela on charges of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the government.

The New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and several other opposition groups planned to rally Saturday afternoon at a downtown cathedral to denounce the alleged sexual abuse of a dissident woman by a police investigator, Democratic Party officials said the rally would proceed despite Mr. Kim's house arrest.

Police Saturday were reported to have rounded up more than 30 members of the NKDP and confiscated thousands of copies of anti-government leaflets intended for distribution at the rally.

Government prosecutors have said the dissident, Kwon In-Suk, 23, was forced to remove her shirt and beaten on the breasts on two occasions during interrogations at a police station in June.

The investigator accused in the matter was fired, and three of his superiors were relieved of their posts, but the opposition claims the prosecution has not been severe enough, and has pledged to continue its own investigation.

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP) — Drug traffickers are fleeing the remote north eastern jungles where U.S. soldiers and Bolivian anti-narcotics police, in their first strike against Bolivia's cocaine industry, netted one suspect and a small airplane, a government official says.

Information Minister Herman Anzures, at a news conference hours after Friday's raid, called it a "general exodus" of traffickers.

The U.S. and Bolivian forces also confiscated barrels of chemicals employed in drug production at a thatched-roof, log-framed lab that had the capacity to produce up to 3,300 pounds (1,494 kilograms) of cocaine sulfate a month, Mr. Anzures said.

"We are talking about a laboratory of great dimensions," Mr. Anzures said.

He said one man without identity papers was caught dismantling drug processing equipment when the U.S. and Bolivian forces moved in.

Asked if the absence of any processed drugs and the presence of only one trafficker was an indication that the lab's operators were alerted to a possible raid, Mr. Anzures said, "we do not suppose that there was foreknowledge at this particular site."

"What we do suppose is that there has been a general exodus in the Beni," he said. "Those that are fleeing, we hope they flee right out of the country and don't come back."

Brazilian officials said they have stationed an additional 200 police officers along the country's 3,200 kilometre border with Bolivia to prevent an influx of drug traffickers. Authorities said no arrests or incidents have been reported along the border so far.

In Colombia, an anti-narcotics official predicted that the crackdown in Bolivia would lead to increased production in Colombia and Peru. "It will be like squeezing a balloon filled with water," said the official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Mr. Anzures said the U.S. and Bolivian forces encountered no resistance.

"Not a single shot was fired," he said.

It was the first raid since U.S. forces began arriving Monday from the U.S. Southern Military Command in Panama to provide logistical and communications support for Bolivian anti-narcotics police in the operation.

U.S. officials said it marked the first time American military personnel had been engaged in such actions outside the United States.

Officials refused to say when and where the next raid would take place, but acknowledged that several more were expected in the coming weeks.

## East, West Germans locked in spy dispute

EAST BERLIN (R) — East Berlin and Bonn were Saturday locked in dispute over a bizarre espionage tale of kidnapping, drugged drinks and blackmail told by a senior East German professor from a diplomatic "hideaway" in Bonn.

Professor Herbert Meissner, deputy chairman of the Elite Academy of Sciences, told East German television viewers from his country's mission in Bonn Friday night that West German agents tried to make him switch sides and "betray my country."

But he escaped Bonn's grasp when secret service guards, otherwise portrayed as brutish and vigilant, let him take a loiter stroll in the southern city of Munich to relax.

"I must make it clear that I am here of my own accord... and I want nothing more than to return home," he said, dismissing suggestions he had crossed his own secret service.

Bonn stood by its story that Meissner panicked after his arrest for shoplifting in West Berlin and asked to defect. He then recognised and fled to the mission, where Bonn officials have posted a warrant for his arrest on suspicion of spying.

West German police Saturday checked all cars leaving the mission. But there were no signs of retaliatory action outside Bonn's mission here in East Berlin.

Bonn government spokesman Friedrich Ost described the East German version, clearly aimed at stepping up pressure on West Germany, as cheap propaganda.

Meissner painted an elaborate picture of a bizarre kidnapping in West Berlin, interrogation and crude coercion, ending with his unexplained arrival in Bonn.

Meissner, a young-looking 59-year-old with short black hair and black-rimmed glasses, smiled and appeared relaxed as he related his version of events leading up to his arrival at the mission on July 14.

WOODS HOLE, Massachusetts (R) — The Titanic expedition, which has sent back dramatic pictures of the interior of the sunken liner, was set to take overhead photographs of the main part of the wreck.

The colour videotape and photographs of the Titanic released Friday were the first sent back by the expedition financed by the U.S. Navy. It plans to take 100,000 photographs before it ends its 12 days of exploration.

The pictures, released by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, showed a gently swaying crystal chandelier and an almost intact deck.

The videotape of the deck and a room off the grand staircase made the ship appear eerily alive until the movement of the sunken robot, Jason Jr., taking the pictures sent a shower of orange rust on to the wreck.

Twelve colour slides showed the bow of the ship encrusted with rust and green sediment but with its brass capstan kept shiny by the current of the Atlantic.

Also visible was the huge gash in the side of the ship, ripped by an iceberg. The Titanic struck on the night of April 14, 1912, 850 miles south of Newfoundland. The liner went down next day taking more than 1,500 people with it.

Jason Jr.'s cameras filmed an empty lifeboat launching mechanism, a reminder that the

ship was not equipped with enough lifeboats for all its passengers.

Robert Ballard, leader of the expedition, said the three divers in the submersible vessel Alvin found human remains during their first exploration of the stern Friday and were unlikely to find any.

He said the team found the ship's safe, which he described as "rather spectacular, with a beautiful crest on them, it looked like a British crest."

Ballard led the joint French-American expedition that discovered the Titanic last September, lying under 12,500 feet (3,800 metres) of water.

He returned to the site last Saturday as head of this expedition to photograph the wreck, which is in two parts.

The videotape released Friday showed scenes of the grand staircase of the liner and a crystal chandelier that is almost intact.

Ballard described the stern, which is about 800 feet (240 metres) away from the bow of the ship, as "just a tremendous twisted pile of wreckage."

The team also explored a field of debris around the stern which he described as a "museum." There were just thousands and thousands of artefacts, he said, including chamber pots, intact bottles of champagne and stained glass.

LOS ANGELES (R) — A Los Angeles nightclub customer has accused actor Sean Penn of punching him for allegedly kissing his wife, singing star Madonna. Prosecutors have said Penn, 25, a member of the so-called Hollywood bad boy of young stars, was charged with battery and could face up to six months in prison and a fine of \$1,000.

Prosecutors quoted David Wolinski as saying Penn struck him after he said goodnight to Madonna as she and Penn were leaving Helena's night club in Los Angeles in April. Wolinski told prosecutors Penn shouted: "why did you kiss my wife?" and then punched him. Wolinski, who received minor injuries, alleged Penn also hit him with a chair and was stopped by another club patron from hitting him again.

Penn, whose films include Fast Times at Ridgemont High, Racing with the Moon and the Falcon and the Soodman, married Madonna in a highly-publicised sunset ceremony in the film star colony of Malibu last August. The case was adjourned to Aug. 19.

NEW DELHI (AP) — The government said Friday that some Indian doctors are misusing pre-natal sex determination tests to enable women to abort female fetuses. The statement in parliament followed press reports of widespread abuse of amniocentesis, a test of fetal health during pregnancy, by private medical clinics as a guide to abortion. Civil rights groups have condemned the practice as an outrage against morality and against women. Deputy Family Welfare Minister S. Krishna Kumar told the Lower House that misuse of such tests to determine the sex of unborn babies is taking place in some parts of the country. The practice violates Indian medical and abortion laws, and state governments have been told about this, the official said. He said Indian laws permitted abortions in a wide range of situations but that the aborting of a fetus after determining its sex was a criminal offence under the Indian penal code.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A private school owner accused of hiring mercenaries to intimidate former teachers has been charged in what prosecutors say was a plot to kill or intimidate her daughter to keep her from testifying. Charlotte Ruth Wyckoff, 51, and school co-owner Elizabeth Leta Hamilton, 38, were indicted Thursday on federal charges of conspiracy, witness tampering and obstruction of justice. The women, owners of a chain of five schools for young children, are being held on earlier charges of firebombing the cars of four teachers who filed complaints after being fired. The pair approached another inmate last month and proposed that she persuade her boyfriend to intimidate, kidnap or murder Shirley Wright, Ms. Wyckoff's 28-year-old daughter, prosecutors allege. An undercover agent posed as the boyfriend and in a telephone conversation with Ms. Wyckoff was asked to "ensure that Shirley Wright did not make it to court." The indictment says Ms. Wyckoff and Ms. Hamilton were charged in May with hiring four Alabama mercenaries to assault and intimidate former teachers.

Attorney seeks trial of general in Peru prison killings.

LIMA, Peru (AP) — A Lima attorney has filed a 100-page complaint accusing an army brigadier general of responsibility for the slayings of 124 inmates shot by police who they surrendered after a prison riot last month.

District attorney Cesar Giro Zegarra asked that court proceedings be initiated against Brig.-Gen. Jorge Rabanal, who was in charge of the paramilitary police sent in to quell riots at Lurigancho prison June 18 and 19.

Brig. Rabanal is one of Peru's most prominent military leaders and commands the army's armoured divisions.

Giro's complaint was presented to Lima Judge Hernan Saturno Thursday night. The Associated Press obtained a copy Friday.

The complaint accused Brig. Rabanal, who commanded the operation, and all other parties involved of murdering the 124 surrendering inmates.

An assistant to Brig. Rabanal told the AP the general was not available to comment on the complaint.

The complaint included testimony from relatives of some of the dead inmates and prison workers who witnessed the executions.

Security troops entered the prison violently, without court authorization, alleging that they were acting on orders from the joint military command. Once the prisoners surrendered the troops killed them one by one, using the weapons they were carrying, the complaint said.

President Alan Garcia told reporters during a June 27 tour of Lurigancho that paramilitary Lurigancho Guard police killed the inmates execution-style, shooting many in the head.

The inmates were members of the Maoist-inspired Shining Path guerrilla movement. Mr. Garcia also said the military might bear some responsibility for the slayings because the military commanded operations to quell the simultaneous riots at three prisons.

His comments sparked the worst crisis his year-old government has faced and spawned rumours of a military coup.

His justice minister and one of his closest advisers, Luis Gonzales Posada, resigned to demonstrate moral responsibility for the killings, and Republican Guard director Gen. Maximo Martinez

Lira was fired. The Justice Ministry is responsible for Peru's prisons.

As many as 250 Shining Path guerrillas were killed when guard troops stormed the three riot-torn prisons.

The army was in charge at Lurigancho; the navy at El Fronton, an island prison, and the air force handled the rioting at Santa Barbara, a women's prison where only a handful of inmates died.

According to Peruvian law, Saturno has 15 days to decide whether to act on the complaint or dismiss the action. A source said he was expected to make a decision in a few days. The source said the other people accused of responsibility in the killings would be named if and when the case goes to trial.

The district attorney asked Saturno to call as witnesses the prisons institute director and officials of Lurigancho.

Mr. Giro also called on Saturno to inspect the ruins of Lurigancho and asked that "all the bodies be exhumed in order to identify them and learn how they died."

Martha Huatay, a human rights activist and lawyer known for

## Regan's diamond remark 'was distorted'

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has dismissed as a distortion reported remarks by a top aide that American women would not back sanctions against South Africa because they would lose a source of diamonds.

"I think what you all want to worry about is the violation of the journalistic rules that led to that story because that story, according to the transcript I've read, is a complete distortion of the truth," Mr. Reagan told reporters.

The remark, which brought sharp criticism from Congress, was a not-for-attribution comment by Chief of Staff Donald Regan on Wednesday during a meeting with journalists.

Such sessions are traditionally on a not-for-attribution basis, meaning that participating officials are not identified by name.

One reporter who attended quoted a senior administration official as saying the administration was trying to dampen pressure for sanctions by

arguing that the United States would be cut off from a source of precious and strategic minerals.

"Are the women of America prepared to give up all their jewellery?" asked the official, who sources later said was Mr. Regan.

Rhe White House released a transcript of the briefing which referred to the official as a "senior administration official" and quoted him as also saying: "Are the Israelis, the Belgians, The Netherlands people prepared not to engage in any more diamond trade?"

The aides said a police representative and an official from the Agency for National Security Planning came to Mr. Kim's house shortly after 8 a.m. (2300 GMT Friday) and told Mr. Kim to stay home and not try to attend the rally, which they said was an illegal gathering.

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LIMA, Peru (AP) — A Lima attorney has filed a 100-page complaint accusing an army brigadier general of responsibility for the slayings of 124 inmates shot by police who they surrendered after a prison riot last month.

District attorney Cesar Giro Zegarra asked that court proceedings be initiated against Brig.-Gen. Jorge Rabanal, who was in charge of the paramilitary police sent in to quell riots at Lurigancho prison June 18 and 19.

Brig. Rabanal is one of Peru's most prominent military leaders and commands the army's armoured divisions.

Giro's complaint was presented to Lima Judge Hernan Saturno Thursday night. The Associated Press obtained a copy Friday.

The complaint accused Brig. Rabanal, who commanded the operation, and all other parties involved of murdering the 124 surrendering inmates.

An assistant to Brig. Rabanal told the AP the general was not available to comment on the complaint.

The complaint included testimony from relatives of some of the dead inmates and prison workers who witnessed the executions.

Security troops entered the prison violently, without court authorization, alleging that they were acting on orders from the joint military command. Once the prisoners surrendered the troops killed them one by one, using the weapons they were carrying, the complaint said.

President Alan Garcia told reporters during a June 27 tour of Lurigancho that paramilitary Lurigancho Guard police killed the inmates execution-style, shooting many in the head.

The inmates were members of the Maoist-inspired Shining Path guerrilla movement. Mr. Garcia also said the military might bear some responsibility for the slayings because the military commanded operations to quell the simultaneous riots at three prisons.

His comments sparked the worst crisis his year-old government has faced and spawned rumours of a military coup.

His justice minister and one of his closest advisers, Luis Gonzales Posada, resigned to demonstrate moral responsibility for the killings, and Republican Guard director Gen. Maximo Martinez

Lira was fired. The Justice Ministry is responsible for Peru's prisons.

As many as 250 Shining Path guerrillas were killed when guard troops stormed the three riot-torn prisons.

The army was in charge at Lurigancho; the navy at El Fronton, an island prison, and the air force handled the rioting at Santa Barbara, a women's prison where only a handful of inmates died.

According to Peruvian law, Saturno has 15 days to decide whether to act on the complaint or dismiss the action. A source said he was expected to make a decision in a few days. The source said the other people accused of responsibility in the killings would be named if and when the case goes to trial.

The district attorney asked Saturno to call as witnesses the prisons institute director and officials of Lurigancho.

Mr. Giro also called on Saturno to inspect the ruins of Lurigancho and asked that "all the bodies be exhumed in order to identify them and learn how they died."

Martha Huatay, a human rights activist and lawyer known for

defenders took their five tricks for 500 points to North-South.

At the other table, West saw no reason, at this vulnerability, to plunge into the auction. As a result, North-South had no unobstructed path to their heart game.